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SPECIAL CONSUMER NOTICE
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NOTICE

On 1 June 1987 FBIS will begin publication of reorganized and renamed DAILY REPORTS. The following list details the changes being made in the eight volumes.

I. CHINA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
II. EASTERN EUROPE DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
III. SOVIET UNION DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged
IV. EAST ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly ASIA & PACIFIC DAILY REPORT; contents unchanged
V. NEAR EAST & SOUTH ASIA DAILY REPORT	Renamed; formerly MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA DAILY REPORT; contents include: Middle East & South Asia Review Inter-Arab Affairs Islamic Affairs Palestinian Affairs OPEC Affairs South Asian Regional Affairs Arab Africa Algeria Chad Egypt Libya Mauritania Morocco Sudan Tunisia Western Sahara Arabian Peninsula Bahrain Kuwait Oman PDRY Qatar Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Republic Iraq Israel Jordan Lebanon Syria South Asia Afghanistan Bangladesh India Iran Maldives Nepal & Bhutan Pakistan Sri Lanka
VI. LATIN AMERICA DAILY REPORT	Contents unchanged

(continued on back of report)

FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 APRIL 1987

Iran-Iraq War

Iran advanced west of the Fish Lake, seized new positions east of Basra, and overtook "one of the strongest" Iraqi defense fortifications in overnight operations, IRNA announced citing a military communique. A "fierce" battle took place and Iranian forces consolidated the positions taken so far, the agency noted. The number of Iraqis killed or wounded in the 8-9 April fighting reached 2,400, the IRNA reported. Just after the start of the "Karbala'-8" operation on 7 April, Tehran radio reported more than 2,600 Iraqis had been killed or wounded.

In continued attacks on 9 April, dozens of Iranian aircraft bombarded Iraqi positions in the "Karbala'-8" operational theater in five separate missions, IRNA reported. Iranian ground forces shot down two Iraqi aircraft over the area and another was shot down near Bandar-e Mam the previous day, IRNA announced in separate reports. Iranian forces also reported thwarting two Iraqi chemical attacks, downing one of the helicopters used in the attempt, IRNA noted.

On 8 April, Iraqi aircraft raided Iran's Ahvaz oilfield, destroying the pumping station and production unit, the Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement carried by Voice of the Masses radio. Iraq's Air Force also hit a large maritime target near the Iranian coast, the spokesman told INA. In another statement to the radio, he said forces at Al-'Amiq sank 6 of 28 Iranian vessels that attempted to approach the Iraqi port. The spokesman also denied Iran downed an Iraqi plane, INA added.

In a separate development, IRNA disclosed that Muslim Iraqi revolutionaries attacked the Iraqi-Turkish oil pipeline in the Zakhu region on 4 April. According to the agency's sources, export of Iraqi oil through the line was disrupted.

Arab Affairs

Arab League members are ready to allow Egypt back into the the organization, Chedli Klibi, Arab League secretary general said at a news conference in Tunis, AFP reported. Klibi called on other Arab states to work together toward this end. Neither KUNA, which reported the news conference, nor other Arab media, were observed to mention Klibi's remarks on Egypt's return to the organization.

Israel

Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres and Soviet representatives met for a second time in Rome on 8 April. Peres said the two sides are "currently at the peak of a rapprochement process" and that differences still exist but can be bridged, Jerusalem radio reported. IDF radio added that Peres viewed the meeting as "sincere" and felt that contacts would continue. On the Soviet side, expectations created after the first meeting "definitely cooled down" when the discussion turned to specifics rather than principles and general perceptions, Jerusalem television noted.

According to senior Israeli officials cited by *The Jerusalem Post*, Peres is now expected to meet his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze "within the next few weeks." The paper claimed that one purpose of Peres' talks in Rome was to pave the way for an anticipated meeting.

Davar noted that Soviet representative Aleksandr Zotov said the USSR "will think about the possibility of inviting an Israeli delegation to Moscow." Zotov also said that talks with Israel "will continue on all levels," the paper added. USSR's Karen Brutents, however, denied that Foreign Minister Peres has been invited to Moscow, *Ha'aretz* reported.

Lebanon

Camps Situation — Beirut radio reported that ambulances were able to enter Shatila and evacuate wounded residents on 8 April following the deployment of Syrian troops around the camp. On the same day Syrian Army units deployed around Burj al-Barajinah, establishing eight observation posts, Voice of Lebanon Radio noted. Meanwhile, fighting flared between Palestinians and Amal fighters east of Sidon, the radio said. PNSF officials, Syrian officers, and Amal officials have been instructed to leave the area in a bid to persuade the Palestinian gunmen to withdraw to the camps, Voice of Lebanon radio added.

Security — Gunmen assassinated a senior Syrian intelligence official in West Beirut, Voice of Lebanon radio announced. A group calling itself the "Long Arm Organization" claimed responsibility for the attack, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon disclosed.

Israeli Overflights — Israeli aircraft made four overflights in the Sidon area and staged a mock raid, Beirut radio reported, noting the planes were confronted by antiaircraft fire.

Iraq-USSR

President Saddam Husayn received Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, who delivered a message from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, INA reported. The message affirms the "depth of friendship" between the USSR and Iraq and the USSR's desire to continue these relations as well as the Soviet Union's eagerness to exert all efforts to end the Gulf war, the agency noted. Talks between Husayn and Demichev covered the regional situation and other international issues of common interest, INA added.

Libya-USSR

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi received Yuriy Vorontsov, USSR deputy foreign minister, who brought him a letter from Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, Tripoli television reported. TASS said the meeting included regional issues, adding that the USSR denounces "hostile designs" against Libya and points out the inadmissibility of imperialist interference in regional conflicts with a view to heightening tension around Libya. The agency indicated that this refers to the Chad crisis "to a full extent." In a statement to JANA, Vorontsov affirmed the USSR's "full solidarity" with Libya and praised bilateral relations.

Algeria

A murdered French lawyer of Algerian origin was an activist in the Algerian opposition movement, Paris radio reported. An opposition leader in exile and former President Ahmed Ben Bella alleged that Algerian security service were responsible for the attack, the radio said. Algeria deplored the "dastardly assassination" and said attempts to implicate Algeria were a "publicity stunt," Algiers radio reported citing APS.

Iranian Helicopter in Turkey

An Iranian lieutenant and NCO who landed in Turkey on 2 April will be returned to Iranian officials, Ankara radio announced. The remaining 4 passengers, an Iranian major and his family, have requested asylum, the radio added.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

CONTENTS

Middle East & Africa

Vol V No 068 *9 April 1987*

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW i

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

Palestinian Leaders on Jewish Forces Contacts *[Kuwait AL-QABAS 5 Apr]* ..... A 1
PFLP's Habash on Factional Talks, Amman Agreement *[KUNA]* ..... A 4

ARABIAN PENINSULA

KUWAIT

Paper Calls for 'Neutral' U.S. Stand on Mideast *[AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM]* ..... C 1

SAUDI ARABIA

Mali President Departs After Minor Pilgrimage ..... C 1

UAE

Malian President Arrives in Abu Dhabi *[QNA]* ..... C 1

EGYPT

Mubarak Discusses Sectarian Strife, PLO *[AL-AKHBAR 2 Apr]* ..... D 1
Ethiopian President Arrives in Cairo ..... D 2
'Abd al-Majid Resumes Efforts on UN Session ..... D 2
Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah To Visit SFRY ..... D 2
Sidqi Discusses Sectarian Strife, Economy *[AL-JUMHURIYAH 4 Apr]* ..... D 2
New Elections Scheduled for Six Constituencies ..... D 2
New People's Assembly To Meet 22 Apr ..... D 2

IRAQ

USSR's Demichev, Delegation Arrive in Baghdad ..... E 1
Demichev Makes Statement ..... E 1
Saddam Receives Demichev ..... E 1
Dailies Laud Soviet Relations ..... E 1
Ground, Air Combat for 7-9 Apr Reported ..... E 2
Communique No 2,633 ..... E 2
Aircraft Downing Denied 8 Apr ..... E 2
'Large Maritime Target' Raided ..... E 2
Failed Iranian Attack Affirmed ..... E 2
Aircraft Downings Denied 9 Apr ..... E 3
Operation Against Separatists in North Reported *[Istanbul HURRIYET 3 Apr]* ..... E 3
Saddam Husayn Receives Cable From GDR's Honecker ..... E 3

JORDAN

Husayn Reportedly To Visit USSR After Al-Asad *[WAKH]* ..... F 1
Al-Rifa'i, Al-Masri Continue U.S. Visit ..... F 1
Hold 'Constructive' Talks ..... F 1
Leave U.S. for UK ..... F 1
GDR Education Minister Concludes 4-Day Visit ..... F 1

LEBANON

Hizballah, Syrians Discuss Hostage Release *[VOL]* ..... G 1
Kan'an: West Beirut Camps Issue 'Resolved' ..... G 1
Syrians Deploy Around Camp *[VOL]* ..... G 1
Deployment Stymied *[RFL]* ..... G 1
Syrian Posts Detailed *[Voice of National Resistance]* ..... G 1
Deployment Completed *[VOL]* ..... G 2
Ambulances Enter Shatila To Evacuate Wounded *[VOL]* ..... G 2
23 Injured Evacuated From Shatila ..... G 2
41 Taken From Burj al-Barajinah *[Voice of National Resistance]* ..... G 2
Palestinians, Amal Clash in Sidon Area *[RFL]* ..... G 2
Fighting Continues Near Sidon *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 2
Israelis Fly Sorties Over Sidon ..... G 2
More on Identity of Assassinated Syrian Officer *[VOL]* ..... G 2
Group Claims Responsibility *[RFL]* ..... G 3
Syrians Make Arrests *[RFL]* ..... G 3
Army Tanks, Infantry Fire on Mountain Areas *[Voice of the Mountain]* ..... G 3
Al-Jumayyil Denounces Attack on Mufti's Office ..... G 3
1 Injured, Cars Damaged in East Beirut Explosion ..... G 3
Martyrs' Foundation Congress Opens in Beirut *[Tehran]* ..... G 3

ISRAEL

Reaction to Peres Talks With Soviets Continues ..... I 1
Peres: Talks To Continue ..... I 1
Views 'Rapprochement' ..... I 1
Further Comments ..... I 1
USSR's Zotov Comments ..... I 1
Views Possible Moscow Visit *[DAVAR 9 Apr]* ..... I 2
Brutents: No Peres Invitation *[HA'ARETZ 9 Apr]* ..... I 2
Peres-Shevardnadze Meeting Expected in 'Weeks' *[THE JERUSALEM POST 9 Apr]* ..... I 2

NORTH AFRICA

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi on Students Revolution Anniversary ..... Q 1

CENTRAL AFRICA

CAR

Bokassa Accused of Embezzling Funds for Coronation *[AFP]* ..... S 1

GABON

Opposition Denies Change in Leadership *[AFP]* ..... S 1

ZAIRE

Mobutu, Aurillac Discuss Bilateral Relations ..... S 1
AZAP Comments on Country's Role in Chad ..... S 2

WEST AFRICA

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Returns Home From Tripoli 7 Apr ..... T 1

GHANA

Nicaragua's D'Escoto Meets Rawlings, Departs ..... T 1

GUINEA

Moroccan Delegation Arrives in Conakry for Talks ..... T 1

LIBERIA

Senate Rejects Bill Outlawing Student Body *[AFP]* ..... T 1

MALI

Soviet Plane Aids Drought Victims for 7 Months ..... T 2

NIGERIA

NEWSWATCH Editors Held for Questioning *[BBC]* ..... T 2
Ban May Not Be Permanent *[AFP]* ..... T 2
NATIONAL CONCORD Urges 'Viable' Foreign Policy ..... T 3

SENEGAL

92 Detained Separatists Released Temporarily *[AFP]* ..... T 3

TOGO

SDAR Foreign Minister Delivers Abdelaziz Message ..... T 3

SOUTHERN AFRICA

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Continues Far East Visit *[cross-reference]* ..... U 1

BOTSWANA

3 Killed by Gaborone Car Bomb Explosion *[Umtata]* ..... U 1

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Receives Message from France's Chirac ..... U 1
Transport Minister Plans Increased Use of Ports ..... U 1

NAMIBIA

7 SWAPO 'Insurgents' Shot; Land Mines Kill 5 ..... U 1

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Warns Frontline States on ANC Offensive ..... U 1
Views 'Terrorist Offensive' ..... U 2
ANC Denies Infiltration *[PANA]* ..... U 2
Police Kill Two Suspected Terrorists in Shootout ..... U 2
Transkei Prime Minister Claims 'Still in Control' ..... U 3
Denis Worrall Refers to Formation of New Party ..... U 3
Failure of Zimbabwe Constitution Examined ..... U 4
Information Bureau Issues 8 Apr Unrest Report ..... U 5
Press Review on Current Events, Topics ..... U 5

ZAMBIA

Strikes Spread to Post, Telecommunications Service *[Johannesburg]* ..... U 6

Palestinian Leaders on Jewish Forces Contacts

JN081059 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 5 Apr 87 p 16

["Strategic dialogue" with Salah Khalaf, identified by his nom de guerre Abu Iyad, Fatah Central Committee member; George Habash, PFLP secretary general; Khalid al-Hasan, Fatah Central Committee member; Nayif Hawatimah, DFLP secretary general; and Muhammad Milhim, PLO Executive Committee member, by Tawfiq Abu Bakr; date and place not given]

[Text] Abu Bakr: The issue of relations with the democratic Jewish forces in Israel has been extensively discussed in the Palestinian arena, and a specific policy was adopted in this regard by successive PNC sessions. The essence of this policy is represented by the need to establish firm relations with the democratic Jewish forces in Israel that are hostile to Zionism in theory and practice. This stand was developed at the PNC session in Algiers. Some viewed this development as a step forward, while others saw it as a step backward. Therefore, the PLO Executive Committee was entrusted with drawing up policies on this point. This could implicitly mean that the Palestinian side should not see hostility toward Zionism as a precondition for establishing relations with the democratic Jewish forces.

At the PNC session in Amman another change occurred. This change was represented by the fact that the democratic forces were not mentioned clearly, but were referred to as Jewish forces. Some sides justified this stand by saying that although the religious Natorai Carta group is not a democratic force, it openly supports the PLO. It was also said in this regard that the peace movement member, whom the extremist Jews assassinated in Jerusalem in 1982 while he was protesting the invasion of Lebanon, was not necessarily hostile to Zionism. However, he was against invasion and expansion and for the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

What is your opinion on the issue of dialogue with these forces? Can this dialogue contribute to penetrating Israeli society and developing trends calling for the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination? With which of these forces do you support a dialogue: the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality, the Progressive List for Peace, the doves in the Labor and Mapam Parties, or the neo-intellectual groups?

Abu Iyad: At the beginning of my answer to this question, I would like to review the facts of the history of the Arab- Israeli conflict. The first of these facts is that at the early stages of our people's tragedy in Palestine, there was a hostility toward everything Jewish, be it Zionist or non-Zionist. We grew up hating this group, which colonized our country and harmed our people. We suffered from this group's rancorous, fascist, and repressive measures in Yafo, Haifa, Acre, Dayr Yasin, Kafr Qasim, and in several Palestinian cities and villages. The Jews resorted to barbaric measures to expel us from our homeland and turned us into refugees. This is why the majority of our people were hostile toward everything Jewish. It was difficult for us to differentiate between the Jew and the Zionist, or between the Jew and the Israeli. We considered all those who live in our land as occupiers of our homeland. They were all alike in our view without discrimination. This psychological state lived on in our people and was passed from one generation to the next. The father teaches and rears his children to hate everything Jewish. When our revolution erupted in 1965 its only slogan was armed struggle. We were not associated with political or diplomatic action. The stage was that of entrenching the course of armed struggle, the fighting course, after 18 years of inaction and of no hope for an Arab liberation of Palestine, as they once promised us. At that point, it was difficult for us to propose any political solutions.

In 1968, armed struggle became an established fact, whether some Arabs recognized it or not. In that year, Fatah proposed for the first time the slogan of a democratic state in Palestine in which Muslims, Christians, and Jews would coexist within one state free of religious fanaticism and sectarian and racial extremism. This state would be an open state without fanaticism or extremism. The slogan of a democratic state is the slogan which we raised in the international arena and with our friends in the world. We are not against Jews but we oppose Zionism. We do not support the idea of pushing the Jews into the sea, or specifying who stays in Palestine and who does not. We support the establishment of a democratic state without details. Many journalists asked us questions, some tendentious, about the details of the proposed democratic state. We did not answer these questions because their aim was often to discover our intentions and our way of thinking. This slogan has faced an unrelenting war by Zionism both inside and outside Israel, and also by some Arabs. Many people disapproved of our slogan of coexisting with and normalizing relations with the Jews. Some Arabs thought we wanted to remove the psychological barrier that exists between us and the Jews.

We only specified the objective of our armed struggle. Any armed struggle without a political objective is a kind of senseless or thoughtless guerrila war. This slogan gained extensive support from the world public. However, after a certain period of time, this slogan entered an unrealistic phase, especially after the imbalance in Israel's favor became greater. By this I mean the comprehensive balance between the Arabs on the one hand, and Israel and the United States on the other. The October war came to confirm that Al-Sadat's objective was merely to remove the effects of aggression and liberate Egyptian territory at any price, even at the expense of the Egyptian nationalist cause and the Palestine question. Regrettably, the conspiracies against the Palestinian revolution joined hands and multiplied, and the 1974 PNC slogans of transitional objectives came under attack, even by the Arab countries which did not and do not approve of a Palestinian state. However, the revolution became stronger and invincible.

What about the Jews who suport the establishment of an independent Palestinian state and recognize the PLO as a sole representative? We asked ourselves this question. How do we deal with them? Do we deal with them or not? Do we deal with the progressive and peace forces that call for coexistence with a Palestinian state? This issue was and is still the center of a heated debate. [partial page missing] I have always been in favor of these contacts on one condition: They should not have an adverse impact on our internal front, the morale of our fighters, and the Arab nation's feelings, especially since Egypt has diplomatic relations with Israel and the Israeli flag flies in Cairo. There are those who are ready to establish relations with Israel and we fear they may exploit our contacts with the democratic forces to

complete the normalization of their relations with the Zionist enemy. From this premise, I support the idea of dialogue, contacts, and encouraging the democratic Jewish elements to hold a dialogue with the PLO on the condition that this relationship is governed by a rule that limits it to prevent some people from exploiting the relationship to establish suspect relations with Israel.

I suggest that the next PNC set up a special committee for this issue. The committee will include PNC members and experts in Israeli and Zionist affairs, and will discuss the matter in depth. It will draw up precise conditions, which need not be made public, to govern such contacts and to define when and where such contacts are held, under what circumstances, when they should be stopped, and with whom they should be developed. The committee will carefully explain to the Arab public the need for and the aims of such contacts.

Thus, we will arrive at a well-studied decision approved by a majority. It need not be unanimous. The minority will watch such contacts to ensure they are being held within the specified channels and regulations. Thus, we will truly be able to develop our relations with the democratic Jewish forces that believe in the Palestinian people's right to an independent state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Muhammad Milhim: There is no doubt that the forces of democracy and peace in Israel have a role in confusing the Israeli Government. These forces are not only defending Palestinian rights but are defending themselves against discrimination and persecution by the rulers there. Like us they are being subjected to all forms of suppression save one, to which they, as Israeli citizens, are not subjected and which is applied to us; namely, deportation.

The decision adopted at the PNC to hold contacts with Jewish forces was not made in vain, but was one of the ways to challenge the racist government in Israel and an attempt to exploit the contradictions that exist at the heart of Zionist society. Our aim in maintaining such relations is to develop the struggle of these forces and to encourage them.

The nature of the ruling authorities in Tel Aviv does not leave a wide scope for such forces to grow and, consequently, there is no hope that some day they will come to power in the Hebrew state. Consequently, I see no need to expect too much from relations with such Jewish forces. Such a relationship is a form of political struggle and nothing more.

Nayif Hawatimah: It is only natural to say that we in the Palestinian revolution and the PLO cannot isolate ourselves from the forces and developments — including developments within the Zionist entity — around us. We have an effect on and are affected by developments within the Zionist entity, regardless of the level and importance of such developments. It is also natural for us to be struggling to bring about the greatest possible change in the political, social, and economic structure of Israeli society. That is one of the complex tasks of our struggle.

However we realize that the extent and magnitude of the effect we can have and the results that such an effect can produce depend on several factors, the most important of which are:

First, our ability to apply political, armed, and ideological pressure on Israeli society to serve the aims of our struggle.

Second, to be aware of the nature of Israeli society which, in the final analysis, is a racist settler society based on the confiscation of the national rights of the Palestinian people, and to realize that Zionism is a reactionary ideology totally hostile to the Palestinian people and their national rights.

Third, not to rely on the mechanism of development within Israeli society in favor of any new democratic developments that will acknowledge Palestinian rights.

Thus, the contemporary Palestinian national struggle managed to wrest recognition of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, their right to repatriation, their right to self-determination, and their right to establish their independent state both at the Arab and international levels. This struggle has also made the question of these rights a major topic for the various international forces with an interest in the situation in the Middle East and the Arab-Israeli conflict. By the same token, it was natural for this struggle to have a conflicting and contrasting impact on Israel's political and social forces. Consequently, this struggle has also resulted in differing stands on the PLO's independent representation and the issue of national rights to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state. The Democratic Front for Peace and Equality was the first, if not the only, group to adopt a clear, frank stand in recognizing the PLO as the Palestinian people's sole, legitimate representative, and their national right to an independent state. This front essentially contains communist and democratic forces which are hostile to Zionism and regard it as a racist, expansionist idelogy.

Meanwhile, the other forces have stands which fluctuate between loyalty to Zionism as an ideology but oppose some of the Israeli Government's policies on a number of issues, including launching continous attacks on the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples and the other Arab peoples with subsequent harm and pain to the Israelis in the first place, and stands of fundamentally realistic, liberal forces which believe that the Israeli Government's continuing intransigence and rejection of the minimum level of Palestinian rights could pave the way for developments which might uproot and destroy the Zionist entity itself. In other words, the loyalty of these forces to this entity and their concern for its continuation while attempting to curtail this entity's aggressive characteristics distinguishes these forces from the extremist Zionist elements and forces.

The DFLP participated in a PLO delegation in the early 1970's in a meeting with the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality. The DFLP also has continuous militant and internationalist relations with the Rakah Party, which is the main force within this front. However, the DFLP did not participate in the meetings with the other forces because it did not believe that it could achieve any gains for the Palestinian national struggle. The latter meetings are usually with second or third class elements and we do not believe there is a serious possibility that they could develop

their stands to match those of the Democratic Front for Equality and Peace in the near future. These forces are usually on the fringes with a weak influence on Israeli policy regarding the issue of Palestinian rights, the right to self-determination, the right to repatriation, the right to establish an independent state, and the independent role of representation. Moreover, all of these elements deal with these topics very cautiously.

The Palestinian revolution and the PLO should continue their struggle for the sake of having a deep impact on Israeli society in the interest of our national objectives. However, the delusions some sides are under on this issue could do great harm, especially when these contacts take place with the other forces under the circumstances of the intra-Palestinan fragmentation and the current balance of powers in the region. The DFLP will continue its struggle within the PLO for the sake of redressing the prevailing stand which some Palestinian leaders adopt regarding this issue. At the same time, the DFLP will continue to promote its relations with Rakah and the forces incorporated with it in the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality in its capacity as a natural ally of our national and internationalist struggle.

George Habash: The issue of relations with the democratic Jewish forces has been a subject of discusion, dialogue, differences, and disparity in the Palestinian arena for more than 10 years. Our legitimate PNC session reached a common view regarding the acceptance of the need to establish relations with the democratic Jewish forces hostile to Zionism in theory and practice. This stand was considered a common denominator among the Palestinan factions, and as a guide for the executive Palestinian leadership.

At the 16th PNC session in Algiers, the PLO Executive Committee was entrusted with establishing such ties in accordance with the resolutions of the previous PNC sessions, which were reaffirmed at the 16th PNC meeting. This means the common Palestinian stand toward this issue has not changed, despite the fact that some FLO leaders attempted to deviate from this stand with the objective of holding contacts and dialogue with forces to which the PNC resolutions on this issue do not apply. In other words, with forces that are not democratic and are not hostile to Zionism. In fact, some of these forces brag about their Zionist affiliation. However, the illegitimate PNC session in Amman created a change in the PLO leadership's stand toward this issue and other issues related to national Palestinian action.

I wanted to begin my answer by explaining the PLO's stand toward this issue which was approved by the legitimate PNC sessions because some sides seek to cover up their personal, unilateral practices which deviate from the national consensus by saying that these practices are in harmony with the legitimate PNC resolutions. This is incorrect.

However, as for the DFLP stand on this issue, it is based on the following basic principles:

First, we are not a chauvinist movement. Consequently, we are open to all forces, elements, and individuals which are hostile to Zionism and support our people's national and legitimate rights to their homeland. We welcome the addition of any force to the progressive and free camp from the Jewish community in Palestine which constitutes an element of support for the Palestinian people.

Second, we distinguish between the fact of establishing relations and of benefiting from the contradictions in the enemy camp. The first necessitates that these forces be democratic and hostile to Zionism in theory and practice if we talk about the establishment of bilateral relations. However, benefiting from contradictions in the enemy camp is an issue of a different nature and must not lead to the establishment of relations, but to benefiting from these contradictions, particularly in the media field.

Third, there are forces hostile to Zionism in thought and practice but who adopt a stand that accepts the idea of the Israeli state. We maintain relations with such forces, and in such relations we wager on the fact that the future will prove to them the impossibility of spearating Israel from Zionism. Either there is a Zionist Israel or no Israel at all, while Zionism without Israel loses its base and linchpin, not to say its raison d'etre.

Fourth, Israeli society will not change as a result of the internal contradictions within it. Israeli society is exceptional in its structure and activity and in the laws that govern its development and movement. It is a society that is fed to an important extent by the services it renders to world imperialism, and in return receives enormous support that is shared by the Zionist settlers, albeit in varying proportions — although such varying degrees are still sufficient to water down the struggle within that society, bribe its working class, and turn its completely into a society of exploitation.

Moreover, the plundering of the Arab workforce and reaping the benfits of occupation turns Israeli society into a society of exploitation in its entirety that is not subject to the laws that govern the movement of contemporary societies, and that renders the possibility of changing it from within nonexistent.

That does not negate the possibility of benefiting from some of the contradictions that arise within the Zionist entity. However, we must not go too far in betting on this issue and we must not be blindly led by our illusions. We must review the balance sheet of profit and losses that govern relations with these Jewish forces.

Fifth, the balance sheet of profit and losses indicates that the outcome of contacts made with non-democratic Jewish forces not opposed to Zionism was harmful on the whole. Such forces are not influential and have no significant influence in Israeli political life. The contacts did not strengthen them and did not make them more influential. On the other hand, such contacts have created additional confusion among the Palestinians we could have done without.

Sixth, according to the balance sheet of profit and losses and bearing in mind the present Arab situation, contacts with such forces contribute to the weakening of the national confrontation of the Arab policy of normalization that has been progressing steadily. The Alexandria and Everin summits and the undeclared Jordanian-Israeli contacts are the most important and serious manifestations of such a policy. How can the PLO carry out its duty in organizing a broad popular, official campaign against

such steps when it is maintaining contacts with forces that openly proclaim their Zionism?

In light of such a perception, our answer to the latter part of the question becomes clear. We support the establishment of relations with the Democratic Front for Peace and Equality led by Rakah since such forces support the rights of the Palestinian people, foremost of which are their rights to repatriation andself-determination and their right to establish an independent state. Such forces are opposed to Zionism and fight it in thought and practice within the occupied territory.

Khalid al-Hasan: The overall content of the question covers all the titles in the current discussions between the organizations in the battle of accusations and related reactions. The expression of the democratic forces that are hostile to Zionism is merely a kind of progressive cover and a justification for the unjustifiable. Why? How? In any conflict each side has an objective which it seeks to achieve and this is called the supreme strategy of conflict. Each side will use all the transitional tactical and strategic means within the framework of the supreme strategy. History has never witnessed a conflict in which the adversary would not attempt to penentrate his enemy's arena, cooperate with whatever forces exist in the enemy's arena, and agree to cooperate whether this agreement is achieved on an issue or within a transitional or supreme strategy. As soon as the forces which cooperate either partially or wholly emerge in the enemy's arena, those controlling the conflict should immediately contact these forces to bolster and develop their stands.

In our curent era, we the Palestinians and Arabs need to know how to make enemies and how to make friends, how to differ and cooperate, and we need to know the objectives of every cooperation and methods. We must not corner ourselves by saying differing should mean total enstrangement and agreement is complete subservience. We should fully realize that not everyone will have positions identical to ours on the enemies even if some people agree to a transitional objective or political stand, with the exception of agents drawn to the enemy's side by the intelligence organs. These principles almost attain the status of a law in the circle of conflict, including the international conflict. However, the following is needed:

—a clear strategy and a complete awareness and commitment to it.

—the objectives achieved from methods used in the conflict or required objectives should all serve this strategy.

—direct penetration of the enemy's front requires planning and self-confidence at the level of leadership and the masses' complete confidence in the leadership because these methods are usually used secretly, and if they are made public the details are not always made public to ensure success in achieving the specific objective.

Within the framework of these concepts, I believe it is necessary to penetrate the enemy front. All we say and publicly approve about the contacts is taboo. Regrettably, this exists as a weapon of the organizational conflict to destroy the others. Otherwise, how can an action approved unanimously in principle be attacked? If there are any differences over the style, tactics, and details, then the leadership should deal with this and it should not be left to media vituperation. Unless there is treason, God forbid, then the enemy will have penetrated and infiltrated us. This is another issue and is not related to the question. In my opinion, the aforementioed is the base and what is currently taking place disagrees with this base and the prerequisites for implementing it. Everyone should realize that loyalty is first to the cause, the people, and the PLO. Loyalty should not be to organizational bigotry or to the conflict over organizational gains and ideologies, or to lying in wait for mistakes to achieve this. What is needed is the rectification of mistakes. Thus, I will not say any more about the base because entering into details might spoil many things, especially since some issues have been rectified regarding the relations between the organizations in the manner that I have indicated.

PFLP's Habash on Factional Talks, Amman Agreement

LD08193! Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1542 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Apr (KUNA) — PFLP Secretary General Dr George Habash has declared that the participation or non-participation of his front in the PNC meeting depends on the results of dialogue currently under way in Algeria, stressing the need for frank and clear stands with regard to the Amman agreement and relations with Egypt.

In a telephone interview from Algeria with KUNA Director General Barjas Humud al-Barjas, Habash today added that his front is eager to achieve Palestinian national unity on firm bases and to reach a clear political vision which would lead to the principle of collective leadership and its subsequent application.

Dr Habash added that he will continue the bilateral dialogue which he started in Algeria yesterday with the Fatah Central Committee member, Khalil Al-Wazir (Abu Jihad). He also expressed the hope of seeing the start of a second round of dialogue between various factions of the Palestinian revolution should this present dialogue be successful, in order that it may be followed by a third round of comprehensive national dialogue which precedes the convening of the National Council.

He added that his front is fully aware of the need for the Palestinian revolution, its people, and the Arab masses to achieve national unity in order to confront Israel's conspiracies inside the occupied territories and the conspiracies facing the Palestinian rifle in Lebanon.

With regard to the Amman agreement signed between Jordan's Kign Husayn, and the chairman of the PLO Executive Committee in February 1985, and which Jordan suspended a year after it was signed, Dr Habash said: "We hope to eventually agree on the abrogation of the Amman agreement in a clear and indisputable way." He added that the current international situation, the deteriorating Arab situation, the gains realized by the Zionist entity through its occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, and the expansionist ambitions of this entity in the Arab homeland confirmed that the step-by-step program of the Palestinian revolution with regard to the return, self-determination, and establishment of an independent state, could

only be achieved through a major change in the Palestinian and Arab balance of power.

Dr Habash continued, saying that national unity requires an agreement on the mobilization of Palestinian masses everywhere, the intensification of the struggle against the Zionist enemy, and that it should be defined whether this desired unity is for the sake of a settlement or for liberation.

He then added: "We are not prepared for national unity based on or mainly motivated by our saying to the United States and Israel that the Palestinians are now united so that you accept them in a settlement. On the contrary, we are for unity, the aim of which is liberation, the modification of the balance of power, and the intensification of the military struggle against Israel."

He also said that the results which could be achieved by the proposed international conference should not be dissociated from the balance of power in the field between the Arabs and the Zionist enemy.

With regard to relations with Egypt, Dr Habash believes that the liberation of Palestine, or part of it, could not be achieved only through a Palestinian-Israeli conflict but within the concept of an overall Arab-Zionist conflict, because the Zionist danger threatens the entire Arab nation. Therefore, it is unacceptable, as far as Arab nationalism is concerned, that the Arab states support the Palestinian revolution at the United Nations, as any other foreign state would do, without uniting their forces and mobilizing their energies.

He said that if the leadership of the liberation organisation continues its contacts with a regime bound by the Camp David agreements, then there is no excuse left which would stop other Arab or African states from establishing relations with the Zionist entity.

In answer to the question, "why does the Popular Front not appeal to the National Council on the basis of the concepts of democracy and dialogue," Dr Habash replied that the reason behind it is linked to the nature of the composition of this council, and that he would do it if it truly represented all the Palestinian factions, free from the control of one person or a particular organization, as is now the case.

KUWAIT

Paper Calls for 'Neutral' U.S. Stand on Mideast

JN080908 Kuwait AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 6 Apr 87 pp 1, 27

[Editorial: "The U.S. Administration: From Error to Sin"]

[Text] Former U.S. officials have the right to paint a pessimistic picture of the Middle East situation as a result of the U.S. Administration's failure to control the growing hostility in the region to Washington.

If some U.S. officials who now hold important posts and are shouldering the responsibilities of office were to be fair, they would send a message of support to their predecessors, particularly as many U.S. officials have becomeaccustomed to speaking the truth and supporting just causes immediately after leaving office. Such officials range from President Carter to the latest retired U.S. ambassador.

The seminar held in Washington under the slogan "20 Years After the 1967 War" revealed part of the tragedy that struck the area a quarter century ago. The tragedy multiplied and became a disaster for much of the Arab homeland. The blood shed by the dagger in the heart of Palestine is being shed in the eastern and western parts of the Arab homeland, from the Gulf war to the Sahara war. The Zionist cancer is spreading and has reached the extremities, while the United States is injecting a cancerous virus instead of a cure — we did not say remove it, for that is impossible for the United States.

We do not want the U.S. Administration to be on the side of the Arab nation, notwithstanding America's great interests in the Arab world, and we do not want it to be biased in favor of the Arabs, regardless of the inevitabilities of history and economic and trade considerations — with all the fantastic figures involved. All we want is a neutral stand, if only once — an objective approach to the crisis and the way to resolve it, even from a humanitarian rather than a political view, notwithstanding the fact that Washington is fond of talking about human rights and adamantly repeats the term at all international forums. However, the Arab in general and the Palestinian in particular continue to be unimportant to America's humanitarian feelings, which tugged at every conscience and mobilized all energies to bring Jews from the cold of Siberia and the heat of Georgia to plant them in Palestine.

We will not refer again to U.S. credibility, for the whole world has come to know the truth and knows the face which the U.S. Administration projects to the world. However, they also know the many masks used by the men in the White House and the generals in the Pentagon.

There have been references to the scandal surrounding the arms sales to Iran. However, the series of scandals continues unabated as though the Reagan administration or the strong men behind the scenes deliberately want to turn the mistake [khata'] of arms supplies to a total military sin [khati'ah] by continuing to ship arms and equipment to Iran. Otherwise, what is the meaning of the reports still coming from Washington on the continued supply of U.S. equipment and hardware to Tehran?

Predecessors and successors in the United States are two sides of the same coin, and two titles for the same subject: the Zionist United States.

SAUDI ARABIA

Mali President Departs After Minor Pilgrimage

LD081115 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0806 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 8 Apr (SPA) — His Excellency Mousa Traore, the Malian president, left Jeddah this morning for the UAE following a visit to the Kingdom for the minor pilgrimage. [passage omitted]

UAE

Malian President Arrives in Abu Dhabi

JN081405 Doha QNA in Arabic 0913 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Apr (QNA) — Malian President Moussa Traore arrived in Abu Dhabi today on a 3-day official visit to the UAE. During his stay, the Malian president will hold talks with UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan on the regional situation, current Islamic and international issues, Arab-African cooperation, and bilateral ties and ways to promote them. His Highness Shaykh Zayid led those who received the Malian president on his arrival at Abu Dhabi Airport.

Mubarak Discusses Sectarian Strife, PLO

JN051455 Cairo AL-AKHBAR in Arabic 2 Apr 87 pp 1, 8, 9

[Report by 'Awatif al-Kilani, Muhammad Barakat, Muhammad al-Shamma', and Sana' 'Inan]

[Excerpts] President Husni Mubarak has said that he will not allow Egypt's stability to be harmed or tampered with, adding that instability affects our economy and production, and undermines Egypt's safety and security. He said some are trying to harm national unity through irresponsible actions, which we cannot permit. The president said his tour of Al-Daqahliyah carried a new meaning and value — namely, public contribution. He said he was pleased to learn of public participation in civic projects, and that a citizen and his brother in the village of Timay al-Amadid contributed 4 million pounds to build a school. The president said he salutes every citizen who makes an effort or contributes funds to alleviate the suffering of the poor and low-income groups in Egypt. The president noted that choosing people to perform the pilgrimage to Mecca continues to be based on lots and all reports to the contrary are meant to create confusion.

The president pointed out there is no truth to rumors that food contaminated by radiation entered Egypt. He said: We are concerned about the health of every citizen. The president asked everyone to abandon the practice of recrimination as far as the election campaign is concerned.

Having toured a number of towns and villages in Al- Daqahliyah Governorate and opened projects in Dirkirins, Timay al-Amadid, Al-Simbillawayn, and Shirbin, the president attended a popular conference also attended by Prime Minister 'Atif Sidqi; Dr Yusuf Wali, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture; the NDP general secretary; Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif; Interior Minister Zaki Badr; Sa'd al-Shirbini, governor of Al-Daqahliyah; and some of the governorate's popular and executive figures. He also inaugurated a number of projects in Al-Sharqiyah Governorate.

Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif said that President Mubarak began his speech to residents of Al-Daqahliyah by expressing his happiness at the contributions and efforts of its people. [passage omitted]

Speaking on internal issues, the president said: Stability is a basic issue in our country and we are doing our best to promote our growth and allow our development to take the right course and reach its goals so Egyptian and non-Egyptian capital can be pooled to boost the Egyptian economy and establish projects and factories. This will permit us to create jobs for our university graduates and increase our production. Without stability, the Egyptian entity will be threatened politically, socially, and economically. Stability is not confined to security but embraces many areas. We must understand that the responsibility for our stability is shouldered by all Egyptians and we must not allow it to be harmed.

The president pointed out that some tried to undermine stability and take advantage of the issue of sectarian strife. Some writers and papers exploited the issue and tarnished Egypt and its image before the world.

The president said that Islam is magnanimous and the Muslims and Copts have lived under the Egyptian flag from time immemorial. However, the president added, some tried to harm the people's national unity by committing certain irresponsible acts. He said: However, the people know that instability affects our democratic march and undermines our sovereignty and regional influence. Therefore, we will not permit anyone to tamper with stability. Those who think instability will help them attain their ends are kidding themselves. The president noted that the people will oppose any attempts on their stability and safety, and that this responsibility should be shouldered by the entire population and not solely by the security forces. Stability means a strong Armed Forces, and the ability to protect our national soil, decision, and will. [passage omitted]

The president also viewed Egypt's participation in the Kuwait Islamic summit conference and praised the role played by Kuwait and its amir in making the gathering a success. He said he explained the facts behind Syria's stands, goals, and maneuvers at the conference. He said: We are not prepared to waste our time with charges and countercharges; all our efforts are pooled for the sake of development and construction.

The information minister cited the president as referring to Egypt's efforts for the sake of the Palestinian cause, and saying there are permanent contacts and continuous coordination with PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat. The problem, he said, is the contradictory statements by Palestinian officials who work with 'Arafat. Certain Palestinian leaders issue statements that are not in line with PLO principles and policies. They also make negative comments against Egypt that are not in line with Egypt's efforts for the Palestinian cause. The president said: These comments are in accordance with the policies of states where these officials make such statements or the states they visit, forgetting Egypt's service to the Palestinian cause.

The president noted Egypt will allow 2,400 Palestinians to attend Egyptian universities. He said: Those who make statements as a profession should stick to values and principles that serve their cause. They should save their efforts to help the Palestinian cause. [passage omitted]

On the defection of Libyan pilots to Egypt, the information minister cited the president as saying that the planes' crew came of their own volition. They came to Egypt and sought asylum here. Egypt does not force anyone to come here and does not force any plane to land on its territory, as Libya claimed. The president stated: The planes arrived with Libyan military personnel aboard. These men knew their way to Egypt and were carrying their personal gear. This is true of the first plane, the C-130, and the Chinook, the heavy helicopter that landed at Marsa Matruh.

The president pointed out that these defections are an expression of the oppression under which the Libyan people live. They testify to the fact that Al-Qadhdhafi is forcing the Libyan people to fight a war of expansion in Chad. The conflict has resulted in 2,476 Libyans dead, more than 1,000 taken prisoner or missing, and 270 wounded. This is in addition to the destruction of 14 Libyan

planes and the loss of 4 other aircraft and other military equipment to the Chadian forces. [passage omitted]

Ethiopian President Arrives in Cairo
NC090904 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0848 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, 9 Apr (MENA) — Ethiopian President Mengistu Haile Mariam arrived in Cairo this morning for his first visit to Egypt since assuming power in 1974.

'Abd al-Majid Resumes Efforts on UN Session
NC051359 Cairo MENA in English 1347 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] Cairo, April 5 (MENA) — Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy premier and foreign minister, resumed today intensive contacts for boosting efforts aimed at convening a Security Council emergency meeting to discuss deteriorating situation in the Palestinian camps.

Dr. 'Abd al-Majid conferred in this context with ambassadors of the Security Council five permanent members and underlined to them the importance of a role to be played by the Security Council to end this tragedy.

The Foreign Ministry started last week, at the recommendations of President Mubarak, consultations with world states with a view to start an urgent international drive to put an end to the sufferings of the inhabitants of the Palestinian camps.

Defense Minister Abu Ghazalah To Visit SFRY
NC081018 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0910 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Apr (MENA) — Branko Mamula, Yugoslav federal secretary of national defense, met yesterday with Shukri Fu'ad, Egypt's ambassador to the SFRY. The two officials discussed bilateral relations and cooperation in various fields, particularly military, and the exchange of expertise between the Armed Forces of Egypt and Yugoslavia.

Field Marshal Muhammad Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production, has received an invitation from Admiral Branko Mamula to visit Yugoslavia. The date of the visit will be fixed later.

Sidqi Discusses Sectarian Strife, Economy
JN071444 Cairo AL-JUMHURIYAH in Arabic 4 Apr 87 p 1

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi emphasized yesterday that the appointment of new graduates will be announced in the next few days. He added the decision of the Council of Ministers on this issue was based on firm convictions, as providing work for graduates is one of the duties of the government.

The prime minister emphasized that Egypt has always been for the Copts and Muslims and will remain so, for the two communities have taken part in her defense. He added: We cannot accept the idea that the incidents that took place in certain governorates will be condoned. He went on to say: We must neither belittle these incidents nor underestimate the dangers they pose. The prime minister reiterated: Whoever sows dissension will sabotage the unity, history, and future of Egypt. The government, he said, cannot condone this and will take the necessary measures to deter those who seek to tamper with the country.

At two popular conferences in Tukh in Al-Qalyubiyah Governorate and Al-Bajur in Al-Minufiyah Governorate, Dr Sidqi said the Egyptian people have no inclination toward extremism, that they believe in democracy in word and deed, and that the NDP defends democracy, the benefits of which we enjoy. The prime minister said false statements are circulating, including rumors that pilgrimage by lot will be canceled. He added: We are an Islamic state and the government is not pondering any such measure.

The prime minister emphasized that the government has not allowed and will not allow the entry or marketing of any contaminated goods and added the government is doing its duties in this regard. He added that strict control measures were enforced and that commodities stored in warehouses have been inspected. He went on to say no acts of wrongdoing were reported in this area.

Dr Sidqi announced that the economic growth rate in Egypt now ranges between 7 and 8 percent, the highest in the Third World. He added that the investments provided for in the coming 5-year development plan amount to 46 billion Egyptian pounds, while those provided for by the current plan do not exceed 42 billion. He also highlighted the government's eagerness to preserve and protect the public sector, to purge it of its shortcomings, to encourage the private sector, and to protect private capital. [passage omitted]

New Elections Scheduled for Six Constituencies
NC090711 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] The NDP has won 24 seats in the 29 constituencies where vote-counting has been completed. The Socialist Labor Party won two seats, while independent candidates obtained three seats in the People's Assembly elections. A second round of voting will be held in the following six constituencies: the first constituency in Cairo, the first and second in Al-Gharbiyah, the first in Suez, the second in Asyut, and the first in Al-Buhayrah. Votes are still being tallied for 14 other individual seats, and results are expected within the next few hours.

New People's Assembly To Meet 22 Apr
NC081602 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Excerpts] Consultative Council Speaker Dr 'Ali Lutfi has announced that four committees have been formed to receive the new members of the People's Assembly. The committees will begin their work next week.

At a news conference this afternoon, Dr Lutfi said that it would be in no one's interest to rig the People's Assembly elections. We have a multi-party system and all parties have been given the freedom to express their opinion and hold election rallies in every governorate, he stated.

Dr Lutfi said that Republican Decree No 46 for 1987 has been issued, inviting the members of the new People's Assembly to meet on 22 April. The assembly will hold a procedural session,to be chaired by the oldest member, assisted by the two youngest. A speaker and two deputies will be elected during the first procedural session. [passage omitted]

Dr Lutfi explained that the new parliamentary session faces many burdens and tasks, including approving the second 5-year development plan for the period 1987-92, nominating the president of the republic for another term of office, and endorsing the state's general budget for the new fiscal year. This means the parliamentary session will last all summer. [passage omitted]

USSR's Demichev, Delegation Arrive in Baghdad

Demichev Makes Statement

JN081756 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, arrived in Bagdhad at noon today leading an official delegation on a visit to Iraq lasting several days. The guest delegation was accorded an official reception led by Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president. Also present were a number of ministers, the chairman of the Iraqi-Soviet Friendship Society, the Foreign Ministry under secretary, a number of officials, and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

In a statement to INA, Demichev said the two friendly countries have made good progress in developing relations in political, economic, and cultural fields. He added the delegation will share with the brave Iraqi people the celebrations of the 15th anniversary of signing the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the USSR -- the treaty which was a good basis for developing relations between the two friendly countries on the basis of joint interests.

The first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium said he will hold talks with officials in Iraq on ways to develop and deepen relations of bilateral cooperation and friendship, in addition to international issues of common concern.

The delegation accompanying Demichev comprises Vladimir Pavlov, under secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Trade [title as heard]; Yevgeniy Osadchuk, deputy chairman of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations; and a number of other officials.

Saddam Receives Demichev

JN081903 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1830 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn has received Petr Demichev, first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. Demichev conveyed a verbal message from Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Gorbachev's message affirms the depth of the friendship and cooperation between Iraq and the USSR, as well as the USSR's desire to continue these relations with Iraq in accordance with the bases defined by the treaty of friendship and cooperation whose 15th anniversary is being celebrated. The message also affirms the USSR's eagerness to exert all efforts to end the [Iraq-Iran] war and to achieve peace on the basis of rules of international law as emphasized in the Soviet Government's statement issued in January.

President Saddam Husayn affirmed to Demichev Iraq's high appreciation of the friendship and cooperation with the USSR. He also affirmed that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the two countries has yielded fruit and that this treaty constitutes a sound basis for these relations. His excellency stressed that Iraq shares with the USSR its efforts to develop relations in all fields to achieve common gains for both friendly countries.

President Saddam Husayn expressed his appreciation for the efforts being exerted by the USSR to support peace and to end the war in accordance with international law and the UN Charter. He affirmed that Iraq, which has always defended [its territory] with bravery and capability against the continuous Iranian aggression, will continue to adhere to a just and honorable peace.

The talks dealt with the situation in the region and international issues of common interest.

President Saddam Husayn asked Demichev to convey his heartfelt greetings to Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and to Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The meeting was attended by Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf, RCC member and vice president; Tariq 'Aziz, RCC member, deputy prime minister, and foreign minister; the president's secretary; and the Soviet ambassador in Baghdad.

Dailies Laud Soviet Relations

JN090700 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0545 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Apr (INA) -- *Al-Thawrah* published in Baghdad today says that cooperation between Iraq and the USSR has developed and expanded in the political, economic, scientific, and otherimportant and vital fields, and that this cooperation is continuing to develop. In an editorial devoted to the 15th anniversary of the signing of the Iraqi-Soviet friendship and cooperation agreement, the paper adds: President Saddam Husayn's cordial working visit to the USSR in December and his important talks with the Soviet leaders have played an effective, prominent role in deepening understanding and relations between the two countries toward new, extensive horizons. The paper says: Iraq and the USSR are both seriously and actively working to implement what was agreed on during that important visit. *Al-Thawrah* affirms: Iraq is looking for further cooperation and development in relations between the two countries to benefit mutual interests and their joint principles on international peace, freedom, and cooperation.

Al-Jumhuriyah says: Just as our leader, President Saddam Husayn, affirmed when he received the first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium yesterday, Iraq highly values its relations with the USSR. Moreover, Iraq also values the USSR's efforts aimed at bolstering the issue of peace and ending the war in accordance with international law and the UN Charter. The paper adds: Our new Iraq, which is waging its defensive battle under its valiant leader Saddam Husayn and which has courageouly and efficiently fought for freedom, independence, and progress, would not have been exposed to this great conspiracy with such ferocity and known Khomeyniite-Zionist rancor if it had not been constantly endeavoring to affirm its firm, clear, national, pan-Arab, and humanitarian course, and if it had

not achieved its honorable Arab and international status. *Al-Jumhuriyah* concludes its editorial by saying: If this Khomeyniite-Zionist conspiracy and its known links find in Iraq's commitment to these noble principles and objectives a reason for launching aggression against it and for continuing this aggression, for its part our Iraq finds in the abilities of its pure, proud sons, in the support of friends, and in the benevolent efforts of righteous people everywhere the elements of increasing strength which bolster its ability to foil this evil conspiracy and completely eliminate its existence, means, and suspect alliances.

Ground, Air Combat for 7-9 Apr Reported

Communique No 2,633

JN081655 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Communique No 2,633 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 April 1987]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces have continued their glorious defense of Iraq's territory and their victorious advance, supported by God, inflicting heavy losses on the Zionist, Khomeyniite regime's scoundrels, equipment, and weapons.

The following is a roundup of activities for last night and today:

1. While our gigantic Air Force, our daring Army aircraft, our brave artillery, and our valiant armor were directing lethal fire at enemy assembly points and supply lines in the III Army Corps sector and before the Muhammad al-Qasim Forces front, inflicting heavy losses and destroying entire brigades of the charlatan Khomeyni Guard, our ground forces of brave infantrymen and shock troops continued their advance, purging new areas in the remaining foothold which the enemy gained in last night's desperate and failed offensive. Our forces achieved an important victory, leaving the scoundrels torn-up corpses. Our men are continuing their advance until they purge the last foothold, with God's help.

2. Our giant Air Force continued its heroic sorties to destroy the pillars of aggression and to uproot its remnants. In 124 combat missions our Air Force inflicted heavy losses on enemy scoundrels, equipment, and weapons. At 1445 today our Air Force destroyed the eastern pump station of the Ahvaz oil field and the production unit there. After carrying out all these missions, the brave hawks of the sky returned with their planes safely and victoriously to the homeland in God's care and protection.

3. O glorious Iraqis, you are achieving victories at sea as well as on land and in the sky, and each day you make your enemy drink the bitterness of defeat in all fields.

At 1020 today, 28 enemy boats attempted to approach the Al-'Amiq Port. Our heroic Navy men repulsed them. With efficient support from the Al-'Amiq Port force and with God's help six enemy boats were destroyed and sunk with their scoundrels, and the sea, which is waiting for those who reject peace, swallowed them. Meanwhile the rest of the boats escaped, pursued by the fire of our brave men.

Blessed be our Navy force -- commanders, officers, and men. Praise be to God for His victory. God is the best supporter.

4. The daring helicopter gunship knights gave efficient support to our victorious units in the III Army Corps sector which were purging the land and destroying the aggression, smashing enemy equipment, tanks, vehicles, and assembly points. They also destroyed 120 infantry positions. After carrying out 127 combat sorties, the valiant knights returned safely and victoriously to base, praise be to God.

5. In the I Army Corps northern sector, 15 enemy personnel were killed and 2 machine guns, 3 vehicles, 1 bulldozer, 1 shovel [preceding word in English], and 5 positions were destroyed.

6. In the VII Army Corps sector, one tubular launcher and one 106-mm gun mounted on a vehicle were destroyed, and several ammunition dumps and one vehicle were blown up.

7. The despotic clique in Tehran shelled residential areas in the steadfast city of Basra with long-range artillery. As a result, 1 child and 1 citizen were martyred, 11 civilians, including 1 woman and 2 children, were wounded, and civilian property and houses were damaged. Mercy and forgiveness to our martyrs and swift recovery to our wounded, God willing.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 April 1987

Aircraft Downing Denied 8 Apr

JN081717 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1710 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (INA) -- An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims on downing an Iraqi plane today. In a statement to INA, the Iraqi spokesman said that whenever Iraqi aircraft destroy the Iranian forces and their vital installations,the Iranian regime resorts to such lies.

'Large Maritime Target' Raided

JN081911 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1904 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (INA) -- Iraqi warplanes have launched a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast,dealing it an accurate and effective blow. In a statement to INA a short while ago, an Iraqi military spokesman said that the Iraqi planes, which carried out the strike on the maritime target at 2035 today, returned safely to base.

Failed Iranian Attack Affirmed

JN090714 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0540 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Apr (INA) -- Staff Major General Ibrahim Isma'il Muhammad, commander of the Al-Muthanna Forces, has affirmed that the Iranian forces completely failed to maintain a foothold, were defeated and destroyed, and their remnants were expelled from the Al-Muthanna Forces sector. In a

statement to *Al-Jumhuriyah* published in Baghdad today, he explained that the enemy attacked the Al-Muthanna Forces with two infantry brigades supported by tanks and artillery, as well two frogmen companies. However, the alertness of the Iraqi forces prevented this force from achieving any of its objectives. The Iranian attacking force was destroyed, and the majority of the Iranian units which made up the 5th Division were also destroyed.

In another development, Iranian POW's captured by the Iraqi forces told the newpaper that two commanders of the attacking Iranian groups, Iftikhari and Ahmadi, were killed.

Aircraft Downings Denied 9 Apr

JN091110 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1103 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Apr (INA) -- An Iraqi military spokesman has denied Iranian claims about the downing of Iraqi planes today. In a statement to INA a short while ago, the spokesman said that the Iranian regime's claim is part of the lies to which it resorts when it receives painful blows from the Iraqi forces.

Operation Against Separatists in North Reported

NC080824 Istanbul HURRIYET in Turkish 3 Apr 87 p 3

[M. Veysi Goz report: "A Mop-Up Operation in Iraq"]

[Text] Semdinli (*Hurriyet News Agency*) -- Government forces in Iraq have launched a sudden operation to oust separatist forces from the northern sector of that country. The Iraqi forces are using armored vehicles and helicopters in their drive against the separatists. Violent clashes have been reported in the region. Meanwhile, tight security measures have been taken by Turkish forces to prevent the peshmergas fleeing the region from infiltrating Turkey.

The air and ground operations launched by Iraqi 5th Army units 2 days ago are continuing in the vicinity of the "Heyat" camp in northern Iraq. Armored vehicles designed for the terrain of that region are being used in the clashes, which can be observed easily from Turkey's border area. The present, wide-ranging operation by the Iraqi Government forces is the second of its kind since 1974. The mop-up operation carried out by the Iraqi forces in 1974 also aimed at removing separatist forces from northern Iraq after they had gained control of the region in 1962. The Iraqi forces are reported to have placed a large part of the "Heyat" camp, which served as a vital support base for the pro-Barzani peshmergas, under their control. Sporadic clashes are taking place around the camp, which has been used as a base by Iranian Revolutionary Guards and the peshmergas. No information has been released on the casualty tolls on either side.

Turkish officials have commented on the measures to prevent the peshmergas' infiltrating Turkey, saying: "We are carefully following the clashes just outside our borders. We have taken the measures necessary to prevent attempts to infiltrate Turkey. We will definitely not allow the separatist forces to infiltrate Turkey."

The clashes can be heard in Semdinli's Derecik district. Meanwhile, the separatist elements and the Iranian Revolutionary Guard units are reported to be fleeing toward Iran after suffering heavy losses.

Saddam Husayn Receives Cable From GDR's Honecker

JN081825 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1640 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Apr (INA) -- President Saddam Husayn, secretary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command, has received a congratulatory cable from Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED], on the 40th anniversary of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party. In the name of the SED Politburo, Honecker expressed his greetings and confidence in the continuing cooperation between the two parties to achieve peace in the world and resolve regional conflicts by peaceful means. He also expressed his hope that the Iraqi people will achieve peace and reinforce national independence and social progress.

Husayn Reportedly To Visit USSR After Al-Asad

JN090749 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0740 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 9 Apr (WAKH) — Press reports here today said the USSR will invite Jordan's King Husayn to visit Moscow in May and that Kremlin leaders attach great importance to this trip, which will take place after Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's visit to the USSR. *Al-Ittihad* quoted Arab diplomatic sources in London as saying that Moscow is seeking to define its future moves following the Jordanian king's European tour, which seeks to secure European support for an international conference to resolve the Middle East problem.

Al-Rifa'i, Al-Masri Continue U.S. Visit

Hold 'Constructive' Talks

JN081216 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1100 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Washington — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i and Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri held a meeting with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz last night. Discussions dealt with the possibility of holding an international conference for peace in the Middle East, regional issues, and bilateral relations. The Jordanian ambassador in Washington, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy, the U.S. ambassador in Amman, and a number of top U.S. State Department officials also attended the meeting.

In a statement to reporters afterward, the prime minister said: We have held constructive and positive talks, and a frank exchange of views. We affirmed Jordan's position that peace in the Middle East requires the convocation of an international conference attended by the five permanent members of the UN Security Council, as well as all the parties to the conflict in the Middle East. He added: We have achieved some success in the talks. We will continue discussions until we overcome the difficulties facing us, as our goal is a comprehensive Middle East peace.

Answering a question, the prime minister noted: We are after a just, comprehensive peace that includes the Golan, southern Lebanon, and the Palestinian question, which is the crux of the regional dispute. We seek to implement UN resolutions. This, in turn, requires an international framework and participation.

U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz welcomed the prime minister. He said he held important, constructive talks with him to find the best way to achieve peace and stability. He said the parties to the dispute must agree on the best methods to reach a solution to the dispute between Jordan and the Palestinians on one hand, and Israel on the other; and between Syria and Israel over the Golan. He added: We realize the importance of an international conference for Jordan and the other parties. We discussed the subject of an international conference in some detail. We will continue these talks. We are ready to look for any possibility to achieve progress toward peace in the Middle East. Shultz said: We value the efforts of Jordan and His Majesty King Husayn to improve living conditions in the West Bank. We are trying to find the best way to provide $25-$30 million to contribute to this effort this year. Shultz replied to question by declaring: The United States supports peace. The international conference or bilateral negotiations are not an end in themselves. The objective is to achieve a comprehensive peace. We must try to find the best formula on how an international conference can contribute to this.

The prime minister and foreign minister held a meeting yesterday with U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. They also met with U.S. Vice President George Bush, the White House chief of staff, and the U.S. President's adviser for national security affairs. In addition, the prime minister spoke with the director of U.S. foreign aid programs, the chairman of the Middle East affairs committee, and a number of members from the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Leave U.S. for UK

JN081927 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Excerpts] This evening Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, accompanied by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, left Washington for London following a 3-day visit that included talks with a number of senior officials in the U.S. Administration on the latest developments in the Middle East. Emphasis was on bilateral relations, an international peace conference, and ways to ensuring its success.

U.S. Secretary of State Shultz hosted a luncheon yesterday in honor of Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i. The banquet was also attended by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the Jordanian ambassador in Washington, and a number of senior U.S. officials.

GDR Education Minister Concludes 4-Day Visit

JN081949 Amman Television Service in English 1900 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] The minister for university and technical school affairs at the German Democratic Republic, Dr Hans Joachim Boehme, left Amman via Al-Ramtha today at the end of his 4-day visit to Jordan. He was seen off upon departure by the president of the University of Sciences and Technology, the secretary general of the Higher Education Ministry, and a number of officials.

Earlier in the day, Dr Boehme visited the University of Sciences and Technology and Yarmuk University. Dr Boehme said in a statement that his talks with Jordanian officials reasserted the concern of the two countries to resolve the Middle East dispute through the convening of an international peace conference. He went on to say that he also discussed with Jordanian officials ways to enhancing bilateral cooperation in higher education, especially through the exchange of expertise.

Hizballah, Syrians Discuss Hostage Release
NC081236 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1226 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] According to reports we have received, a Hizballah official has met in the past 2 days with Syrian officials to discuss the issue of hostages. These reports say that some of the hostages are held by parties directly influenced by Iran and that others are in the hands of Lebanese parties with ties to Syria.

A Hizballah official has been cited as expressing belief that the hostage issue will be solved within 2 weeks, starting with the release of the four teachers and the South Korean diplomat kidnapped in Al-Ramlat al-Bayda over a year ago. It was said this diplomat had been taken to North Korea, but reports confirm his presence [in Lebanon] and the possibility of his release with the teachers.

Kan'an: West Beirut Camps Issue 'Resolved'
NC081305 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Prime Minister Rashid Karami chaired a meeting in his home at 1000 today. Among those present were Major General Sa'id Bayraqdar, commander of the Syrian Forces in Lebanon; Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of security and surveillance in the Syrian forces in Lebanon; and Colonel 'Ali Hammud, chief of the Syrian observers in Lebanon. Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Uthman, director general of the Internal Security Forces, was also present. During the meeting, the participants reviewed the security plan for West Beirut and the measures that have been taken to end the camps war and secure the road to Beirut International Airport.

After the meeting, Brig Gen Kan'an said that the camps issue has now been resolved, adding that there is no longer any problem in this regard.

In a comment on the Syrian-Lebanese talks, he said: We are still at the stage of opinion-gathering.

Regarding any new arrangements for the West Beirut security plan, he said: The security plan is sufficient and the arrangements are satisfactory. He denied having any information about the airport, noting that this is a Lebanese concern.

Syrians Deploy Around Camp
NC081813 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1715 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Special Syrian Army units began deployment in the areas of tension around Burj al-Barajinah at 1500 today. According to an AFP correspondent's report, the Syrians have established eight observation posts near the camp. It should also be recalled that the Syrians have completed their deployment in five observation posts around Shatila.

The deployment process was decided on during a meeting attended this morning by Amal and PNSF representatives, as well as Syrian observers.

According to a Palestinian source in Shatila, the removal of the wounded from the camp commenced, under the supervision of Red Cross representatives, at 1400 today. The source noted that 23 sick and wounded, who are in serious condition, were evacuated in 9 Red Cross ambulances.

This is the first time that wounded persons have been taken out of Shatila. The evacuation comes in the wake of the deployment of 70 Syrian soldiers there in a bid to end the siege imposed on the camp by the Amal Movement.

Deployment Stymied
NC081011 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
0945 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Tension on the Burj al-Barajinah camp combat lines increased at around 1100 today. According to security reports, the exchange of machine gun fire has prevented the Syrian occupation forces from completing their deployment in the camp area.

Meanwhile, the camps security coordination committee met at 1000 in the Beau Rivage Hotel. The meeting was attended by representatives of the Amal Movement, the PNSF, and the Syrian observers. They discussed the steps that must be taken regarding the deployment of Syrian forces. [passage omitted]

Syrian Posts Detailed
NC081219 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1115 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Excerpts] In an atmosphere of total calm, procedural measures pertaining to the agreement to end the camps war are going according to schedule and will be completed today, and observers will continue to tour the tense areas to establish observation posts. Just as the deployment was successfully implemented at the Shatila camp yesterday, similar steps will reportedly be carried out at Burj al-Barajinah today.

Intensive high-level contacts and meetings were held yesterday to put the agreement into practice. According to certain reports, there will be a withdrawal from areas east of Sidon by the end of the week. A (?mobilization) of vehicles was also reportedly carried out last night.

The Fifth Branch of Amal's Central Military Council has reported that at 1115 today Syrian observers took up positions at the following points along the Shatila camp lines:

A) Al-Dukhi, to the southwest of the Shatila camp;

B) Hayy Farhat, to the southeast of the Shatila camp, at the DFLP building;

C) The Ariha School, to the northeast of the Shatila camp; and

D) The Al-Sharq coffee shop, to the northwest of the camp. [passage omitted]

The observation posts around the Burj al-Barajinah camp will be as follows: A principal observation post along the Al-Mashnuq line; a post along the perimeter of the camp from Al-Amiliyah to Al-Jalbut; a post extending from the main street south of Jawad Zayn al-Din Street; and a post to the west of the road separating the two camps. Two other posts will be set up at Al-Taawuniyah and near the Al-Rasul Al-Azam Mosque. The sources added that these posts will be consolidated with other points around the Burj al-Barajinah camp.

Deployment Completed

NC081948 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] The Syrian forces have completed their deployment at eight posts around Burj al-Barajinah, in the areas of Qasr al-Mashnuq, Al-'Amiliyah, Al-Jalbut, Al-'Annan, Al-Siba'i, Zayn al-Din, Tabariya, and Al-Ta'awiniyah. The deployment was carried out under the supervision of a delegation of PNSF and Amal Movement officials and Syrian observers.

According to a DFLP source, the evacuation of the wounded from Burj al-Barajinah will begin tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the situation east of Sidon flared up and fighting broke out between Palestinians and Amal personnel. However, PNSF officials, Syrian officers, and Amal officials have been instructed to leave for the area to persuade Palestinian gunmen to withdraw to the camps. It goes without saying that Amal has made an end to its siege of Shatila and Burj al-Barajinah camps conditional on a Palestinian withdrawal from areas east of Sidon.

Ambulances Enter Shatila To Evacuate Wounded

NC081253 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1215 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] According to a Red Cross official, 9 ambulances entered Shatila this afternoon from the direction of the Al-Sharq Movie Theater to evacuate 21 injured persons from the camp.

23 Injured Evacuated From Shatila

NC081419 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Complete calm currently prevails in the vicinity of Beirut's Palestinian camps. Twenty-three wounded people were evacuated from Shatila aboard six vehicles this afternoon.

41 Taken From Burj al-Barajinah

NC091134 Beirut Voice of National Resistance in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] A PNSF delegation left for Sidon today to implement the third stage of the Damascus agreement. This follows the successful elimination of obstacles placed by 'Arafat's followers yesterday, which took the form of clashes east of Sidon.

A number of wounded were evacuated today from Burj al-Barajinah under the supervision of Syrian observers and representatives of Amal and the PNSF. The orderly transfer of 41 wounded persons was accomplished with 6 Red Cross ambulances.

Palestinians, Amal Clash in Sidon Area

NC081114 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic
1045 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Exchanges of machine gun fire on the Burj al-Barajinah camp combat lines has prevented the Syrian occupation forces from completing their deployment near the camp. Meanwhile, since 1030 fierce clashes involving the use of heavy- and medium-caliber weapons have been taking place between Amal militiamen and the Palestinians in the areas of Jinsnaya and Al-Qurayyah east of Sidon. Explosions are echoing throughout Sidon. There have also been exchanges of machine gun fire between Amal and Palestinian positions in Zighdraya and Maghdushah.

Fighting Continues Near Sidon

NC081426 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic To Lebanon 1400 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Fighting between the Amal Movement and the Palestinians east of Sidon died down at noon today. According to the latest reports, tension rose in the afternoon and clashes involving the use of machineguns and RPG's took place. The fighting is still going on. Syrian observers and officials of the Nasirite Popular Organization are dealing with the situation.

Israelis Fly Sorties Over Sidon

NC081151 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1130 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Israeli military planes flew over Sidon and the Palestinian camps at 0900 today and came under fire from antiaircraft guns. We learned a short while ago that a formation of Israeli planes flew over Sidon and the camps again at 1300. We now know that Israeli planes staged a mock raid on the Sidon area just before 0900. There have been a total of four Israeli sorties in the Sidon area today.

More on Identity of Assassinated Syrian Officer

NC081530 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Gunmen assassinated Lieutenant Colonel Ahmad Dargham, a senior Syrian intelligence officer, in the Al-Maramil section of West Beirut last night. According to security sources, the gunmen escaped. Dargham was taken to a hospital where he subsequently died.

Group Claims Responsibility

NC081741 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] A group calling itself the Long Arm Organization claimed responsibility today for killing an Alawite captain [as heard] who was a member of the Dargham family. His body was found in Al-Awzai [in West Beirut].

Syrians Make Arrests

NC081738 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Excerpts] According to a security source, the Syrian occupation forces carried out a number of raids in areas of Al-Tariq al-Jadidah in West Beirut today and arrested several people. [passage omitted]

In another development, gunmen fired on a Syrian military vehicle as it was passing through the Mar Ilyas area of Al-Musaytibah this morning.

Army Tanks, Infantry Fire on Mountain Areas

NC081250 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Before we start our newscast, here is a flash from our newsdesk: The factional army escalated the situation along the mountain's combat lines a short while ago. Army tanks located in Beus directed their shells toward the areas of Ras al-Jabal and the western quarter of Alayh. Baysur is also coming under tank fire from army posts in Suq al-Gharb, while Kayfun is being subjected to heavy-caliber machine gun fire.

Al-Jumayyil Denounces Attack on Mufti's Office

NC081950 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil telephoned Hasan Khalid, mufti of the republic, this evening and expressed his strong condemnation of the attack made on the mufti's office last night. President al-Jumayyil affirmed that this incident is denounced by all the Lebanese people in view of Mufti Khalid's responsible national role in bringing the views of the various Lebanese factions closer together.

1 Injured, Cars Damaged in East Beirut Explosion

NC081206 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1158 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] We have just received the following report: An explosion occurred 5 minutes ago in the Hursh Thabit area [in East Beirut]. According to security reports, a device planted in a pit behind the Antoine Bookshop in the Hursh Thabit district exploded, wounding one person and damaging eight cars.

Martyrs' Foundation Congress Opens in Beirut

NC050634 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 5 Apr 87

[Text] The second congress of the Islamic Revolution Martyrs' Foundation of Syria and Lebanon opened in Beirut yesterday afternoon. This congress, which involved Lebanese and Palestinian Shi'ite and Sunni clergymen and martyrs' families, was also attended by a large number of Lebanese citizens. The head of the Syrian and Lebanese Martyrs' Foundation was the first speaker at the congress. He elaborated on the reasons for opening branches of the foundation in these two countries, saying: The Martyrs' Foundation was established without regard for the party affiliations of those martyred in battle against Israel or its mercenaries, and these martyrs' families will be provided for.

Scholar Muhammad Husayn Fadlallah explained to the congress the philosophy of martyrdom and the sublime status of martyrs. He deemed the establishment of the Martyr's Foundation on the decree of the imam of the nation the greatest step for martyrs in history.

Reaction to Peres Talks With Soviets Continues

Peres: Talks To Continue

TA081533 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1515 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Report by foreign news editor Nitzan Horowitz]

[Excerpt] Attention today was focused on Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres' meeting with the senior Soviet representatives. The meeting took place during a luncheon, and afterward Peres said the meeting had been sincere and that the contacts would continue.

The Soviet representatives were astounded by the intensity of media exposure they were given and by the fact that many details of the meeting held yesterday were widely publicized. As a result, the two Soviet officials — Karen Brutents and Aleksandr Zotov — requested that the tone be lowered. And indeed, in today's meeting a change was in evidence, in contrast to last night's lively discussion. The Soviets reiterated the Kremlin's traditional opinions on the Middle East.

Participating in the luncheon were Shim'on Peres, his political adviser Nimrod Novik, and the two Soviet officials. This talk, the details of which are being kept secret, is undoubtedly the most important of all the talks the foreign minister has held in Rome and will have a bearing on the future of relations with the Soviet Union. [passage omitted]

Views 'Rapprochement'

TA081933 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Following Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres' second talk in Rome today with two Soviet representatives, the foreign minister said: We are currently at the peak of a rapprochement process; differences still exist, but they can be bridged. Mr Peres was speaking with our correspondent in Rome, Yosi Bar.

This afternoon Mr Peres met with Italian President Cossiga and afterward with former Turkish Prime Minister Inonu.

One of the Soviet representatives who conferred with Mr Peres in Rome said that the Arab-Israeli conflict is the main obstacle to the resumption of relations between the Soviet Union and Israel.

Further Comments

TA081938 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres by Yo'av Tocker on 8 April at the Sheraton Hotel in Rome — videorecorded]

[Text] [Peres] I think that in general they would like to improve relations with Israel, also to contribute to the peace process. We agreed that these talks — their substance and details — would not be made public, and I am respecting this decision.

[Tocker] Usually a decision not to release details of a meeting is made when either very good or very bad things happen. Which of these is the case in this instance?

[Peres] Usually there are also exceptions. Thus, you cannot learn anything from that, except for the fact that we decided to examine matters quietly and in depth, and I believe the talks will continue in one way or another.

[Tocker] Mr Peres, do you think the time is right now to present to the cabinet a consolidated proposal on the issue of the international conference?

[Peres] Not yet. First of all, we are talking about direct negotiations that would be launched at an international conference. People think the argument lies within; however, it lies outside to a no lesser degree. We want an international conference as a tool to open and assist, not an international conference that imposes or closes.

[Tocker] As for the Soviets, the impression gained this evening is that the expectations created last night after the first meeting, which dealt with principles and general perception, definitely cooled down today when the sides got down to specifics on the international conference, and also perhaps on bilateral relations and the emigration of Jews. The distance between Jerusalem and Moscow has perhaps become somewhat shorter in the past 24 hours; however, at the same time it has been shown that there is still a long way to go.

USSR's Zotov Comments

TA090700 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] We are still dealing with the talks that Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres held with the Soviet representatives. According to some of those who are close to the talks, we hear that a new avenue of dialogue between the Soviet Union and Israel has been opened. At the center of the talks there was the problem of the Jews in the Soviet Union, the peace process in the Middle East, and the possibilities of establishing diplomatic relations between the two countries. At the end of the talks our correspondent in Rome, Yosi Bar, spoke with Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres and with the Soviet representative, Aleksandr Zotov:

[Begin recording] [Zotov — in English] [words indistinct] We are here for a special purpose, to discuss Middle Eastern affairs [words indistinct] the Socialist International, of course. We are playing an active role in this committee, because we are very much interested in a solution to the Middle Eastern crisis. We are engaged in contacts with the members of the committee [words indistinct] session with Mr Peres. We really had a very useful exchange of views on the [word indistinct]

[Bar] We are not here in order to bring grandiose or sensational news, according to Alexandr Zotov, one of the Soviet representatives, who is an expert on Middle East affairs in the Kremlin. He

added that he came to the Socialist International conference in Rome to participate in the committee on the Middle East, in which they have an active role. The Soviet Union is interested in resolving the crisis in our area and the two representatives met for this purpose with members of the committee and also with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres, with whom he had a most interesting exchanges of views. This is how the Soviet representative summed up the intensive talks that went on between Mr Peres and the two Soviet representatives and lasted for about 6 hours. It is still too soon to rejoice over a renewal of diplomatic relations between the two countries, Zotov added, but this depends on events and people. The Soviets were somewhat appalled at the noise the media raised over them and their meeting with Mr Peres. Finally, it was decided to keep the contents of the talks a secret. [end recording]

Views Possible Moscow Visit

TA090800 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 Apr 87 pp 1, 2

["Exclusive" report from Rome by Gid'on Kouts]

[Excerpt] "We will think about the possibility of inviting an Israeli delegation to Moscow. It is only natural that meetings with Israeli delegates will continue. The Soviet Union is involved in the process of promoting Middle East peace; the process has already begun and we are holding talks with all the sides. The talks with Israel will continue on all the levels. Everything is proceeding very quickly and even things that had heretofore been considered unexpected may happen."

This was stated to *Davar* yesterday by Aleksandr Zotov, the CPSU Politburo's adviser on Middle East affairs, after the second meeting between the Soviet delegation and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres in Rome. "We came to Rome in a bid to present our positions on the Middle East, to hear, and to form an impression. We will report on what we have heard," Zotov said.

Israeli sources have reported that they were told that the report will be submitted to the highest echelon, namely to Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

This *Davar* correspondent has also learned that the possibility that a Labor Party delegation headed by Knesset Member 'Uzi Bar'am would depart for the Soviet Union should not be ruled out.

Shim'on Peres and his Soviet interlocutors — the deputy director of international affairs of the CPSU, Karen Brutents, and Aleksandr Zotov — yesterday completed nearly 6 hours of intensive talks, out of which 4 were held in private and 2 within the framework of the Socialist International's forum on the Middle East. The talks will continue on the level of advisers.

In yesterday's talks, the Soviets said that it is difficult to assess the credibility of the Israeli positions from public reports. The Israeli side got the impression that the Soviets were not empowered to express agreement for far-reaching innovations in bilateral ties.

The sources said that yesterday's talks dealt with specific issues, while the previous day the subject was general principles. Therefore, naturally there was greater agreement on the principles than on concrete measures.

Whereas 2 days ago the Soviet envoys came to Peres' suite, yesterday the vice prime minister invited them to lunch at a private dining room in his hotel, and this meeting was attended by his adviser, Nimrod Novik. "Peres explains his positions very clearly," Karen Brutents said after the talks. [passage omitted]

Brutents: No Peres Invitation

TA090718 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 9 Apr 87 pp 1, 5

["Exclusive" report from Rome by Yo'av Tocker]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Brutents denied yesterday that Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres has been invited to Moscow. Replying to a question, he said that the possibility of holding an international Middle East peace conference is now closer than ever before and that all the governments and pertinent bodies have realized that this is the only way to resolve the problem of the Middle East.

Peres-Shevardnadze Meeting Expected in 'Weeks'

TA090630 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 Apr 87 pp 1, 8

[Unattributed report and report from Rome by Lisa Palmieri-Billig and news agencies]

[Excerpts] Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres is expected to meet with his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze within the next few weeks, a senior government official said in Jerusalem last night.

One purpose of Peres's talks in Rome this week with two Soviet officials was to pave the way for the anticipated Peres-Shevardnadze meeting, the senior official said.

The current Israeli-Soviet contacts focus on how to progress towards the convening of an international conference. A major stumbling block is the divergence of views on the status of the world's major powers at such a conference, the official said.

The Israeli position is that the U.S. representative should be the sole conference president, with the representatives of the four other members of the Security Council having the role of observers, the official said. The Soviet Union is demanding that all five Security Council members have equal status.

The official also disclosed that another difference that emerged in Peres's talks concerned the procedure whereby contacts would be established between Israel and the Arab delegations participating in the conference. Israel wants such contacts established separately through each of the five powers, whereas the Soviets insist that the five function as a single bloc.

Lisa Palmieri-Billig in Rome and news agencies add:

Peres had three long meetings yesterday with Aleksandr Zotov, the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee's foreign relations consultant, and Karen Brutents, deputy head of the Central Committee's international department. [passage omitted]

Israeli observers in Rome agree that the Soviets have softened their position and that there has been a constructive shift away from general concepts towards a search for concrete solutions. [passage omitted]

LIBYA

Al-Qadhdhafi on Students Revolution Anniversary

LD081120 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Speech by Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi marking the 11th anniversary of the 7 April students revolution; given in the Peoples Hall in Tripoli — recorded]

[Text] [Applause and chanting] Brothers: In the name of God, I am pleased to greet all the masses of revolutionary students in the Great Jamahiriyah, in schools, institutions, universities, and various Jamahiri educational institutes on the occasion of the commemoration of 7 April students revolution. [applause]

The Fatih of September, the army revolution, was the start which paved the way to freedom for the Libyan people. The Fatih of 1969, with the assistance of the brave soldiers under the leadership of the free students movement, opened the way. On that day and subsequently the door opened wide for revolutionary jamahiri escalations unexpected by observers. On April 1976 students were able to carry out a revolution and develop the soldiers revolution which erupted on 1 September 1969 and which facilitated the students revolution. Therefore, the atmosphere became suitable for the student masses in 1969 to carry out the revolution,because without the soldiers revolution in 1969, the students revolution of 7 April 1976 would have clearly been suppressed. However, since the soldiers destroyed reactionism and smashed the shackles fettering the masses of the Libyan people, the students were therefore able to carry out the 1976 revolution. The army's revolution in 1969 and the students revolution in 1976 were the firm premises which enabled the workers and wage earners to carry out the revolution on the Fatih of 1978 and to become partners to defeat the exploiters and the employers and control all their production quarters.

Thus, the basis for these people's revolutions were the revolutions of soldiers and officers in 1969 which engendered the students revolution in 1976. These two revolutions paved the way for the wage-earners revolution in 1978. Thus, it is all owed to the soldiers who staged the historic revolution in 1969 and to the students who staged the students revolution in 1976 and to the workers who staged the workers revolution in 1978.

The forces influencing the society have thus been defined. They are the forces that can stage the revolution -- the soldiers, the students, and the workers. It is the right of these forces to prevail in the Jamahiri society as well as to dominate and to enjoy all the resources of which they were deprived. Thus, it was the workers' right to seize factories and become partners in production. Thus, it was the students' right to set up the Jamahiri student institutions and to seize schools, educational institutes, and universities and to have absolute control over those fields in which they exist.

Today, on this anniversary, I see that what I called for on 7 April the year before last at Al-Hurriyah Square at Al-Tafih University has been realized. At the time I said that the changes desired from the 7 April revolution must be affirmed since on that anniversary, I realized that they had not been affirmed: that the student masses achieve genuine freedom from all fetters represented by even the professorship complex and the administration and all the other forms which I felt constituted restrictions and pressures on the student masses.

It was essential that the students revolution be complemented by the creation of a student world in the Jamahiri student institutions that would enable every student to excel and to actualize all the capabilities he possessed and which were belittled. At that time, I cited examples of the state of affairs in which the students existed. I said: A female student was arguing with a teacher. He asked her who created the universe. She replied: the revolution. The teacher considered her an atheist and said that God created the universe. However, after some argument, it transpired that the student was much cleverer than her teacher and had more brains than her teacher. [applause] It also transpired that it was the teacher who did not understand this scientific phenomenon, despite the fact that he was a specialist in the science of astronomy. However, this female student had succeeded in asbsorbing this scientific phenomenon.

It transpired after a scientific dialogue that the universe was actually created by the revolution. But how? When God decided to create this world and said let there be a universe, it came into being after billions of years. We know that earth is over 4 billion years old. God said: After 4 billion years become cool and suitable for life. And so it did during that period. It transpired that a huge bang took place in the universe cloud which led to the creation of the stars, planets, and heavenly bodies. Thus it was an explosion that created these phenomena. This does not conflict with God's eternal and moral will which told the cloud to become heavenly bodies, stars, and so forth, and so it did. But an explosion had actually taken place. There was a revolution in the universal cloud that led to the creation of these planets.

Thus, the female student's power of imagination, as well as her ability to absorb and understand exceeded those of the teacher who was teaching her. [applause]

A religion teacher asked another student a question on Al-Ka'ba [cubic building in prophet's mosque in Mecca containing the sacred black stone]. The student said that Al-Ka'ba was an idol. The teacher said the student was an infidel and sent him from the classroom. It later transpired that it was the teacher who was a dumb fellow who, unlike the student, did not understand, and that the student was intelligent and able to understand religion better than the religion teacher. How? It transpired [applause] in fact that the Al-Ka'ba building was a dilapidated wall. Al-Ka'ba had been demolished several times, and the structure was rebuilt. The last time the building was renewed was during the era of Turkish rule. Well, then, what is the thing that we revere?

This building is of ordinary clay bricks from the river. It transpired that what was sacred was the spot of land where Al-Ka'ba was built and not the building itself, not the room we see now as a cube. This is only for protecting the sacred spot where the Old House [alternate name for Al-Ka'ba] was built. It transpired that the particular piece of land was sacred before the construction of Al-Ka'ba. Because this spot was sacred, God ordered the building of Al-Ka'ba on this sacred spot.

The religion teacher was superficial, failing to understand that sacredness lay in the spot of land. He believed that sacredness was in the bricks, but if that were the case then there would be no sacredness at all because the bricks were erected by the Turks, and the structure had been rebuilt several times. Al-Ka'ba was destroyed several times and then rebuilt; it was also eroded by floods and then rebuilt. Therefore, the sacred place is the spot of land; for this reason Muslims circumambulate this sacred spot. There is nothing sacred in the building apart from the black stone.

I have given such examples because the mentality now prevailing and needing a revolution is the mentality of the teacher looking down on the student, the headmaster looking down on the student, the supervisor looking down on the student, believing that because a person was a student his ideas therefore lacked maturity and that he would not understand. They would therefore repress all the aspirations, innovations, inventions, and conceptions of the student to the point where when the student argues and breaks the routine, the teacher tells him off.

Hence, I have said that the students revolution must seek to destroy the obstacles impeding the student. Why? So that the student can innovate and produce. There must be no bonds on the student's inventions, behavior, and questioning, nor on what the student wants. I am talking of the true student. I am not talking about deprivation abnormality, madness, and failure. I am not talking about the needs of the depraved, abnormal, or failing student. These matters need psychological and pedagogical treatment. I am talking about the healthy student.

The student I am talking about should have no restrictions whatsoever on his visualizations and creative ability. Thus, it was vital for the university and secondary students to rise and to have full control of the institutions. The matter is not one of formality. The aim is to create a world of students who feel that they are free and that they are not under any teacher's control or supervision. The teacher's task is only to help the students. The teacher becomes a helper. This is the essence of the students revolution. If the students revolution were understood on this basis, it would spread throughout the world, the repressed world, the enslaved world, and the freedom-seeking oppressed world.

In this context, the Green Book says in regard to education: Knowledge or rather teaching is not that organized curricula nor is it those materials the youth are coerced into learning within a specified time, while sitting at rows of desks, from printed books. This form of teaching, which now predominates throughout the world, is opposed to freedom. Compulsory education, of which the world's countries feel proud whenever they succeed in imposing it on their youth, is one method of suppressing freedom. It is a coercive obliteration of man's gifts. It is a coercive obliteration of man's options. It is an act of dictatorship that kills freedom because it prevents man from enjoying freedom of choice, creation, and excellence.

Forcing a man to learn a specified curricula is a dictatorial act. Imposing specific materials for teaching people is also a dictatorial act. Compulsory education and regulated curricula-based education is in fact of a compulsary stultification of the masses. All countries which specify educational paths through formal curricula and force people to learn them and all countries which specify officially the materials and knowledge that should be learned are countries that practice oppression against their citizens. All systems of education in the world must be destroyed by a world cultural revolution which would free man's mentality from the curricula of fanaticism and the premeditated formulation of man's tastes, understanding, and mentality.

We must therefore proclaim the freedom of teaching. I mean that the Jamahiri society should be free from all bonds and pressure that limit man's freedom. From now on, it must be considered that everyone in the Jamahiri society is free to learn what he wants because freedom is to learn what suits you and what leads you to suitable work, so that one may be able to say that freedom is having everybody learn knowledge suitable to him and leading him to work suitable to him.

At present youths are obliged to learn knowledge unsuitable to them and leading them therefore to work that does not suit them. This challenges and impugns freedom. This injustice must be estroyed so that man may become free in the Jamahiri society. That children find themselves working in working conditions for adults is injustice and dictatorship. That a woman finds herself working in working conditions for a man is also injustice and dictatorship.

Freedom is that everybody learns knowledge suitable to him and that prepares him for work suitable to him. Dictatorship is that somebody learns a knowledge unsuitable to him and leading him to an unsuitable job. A job which suits a man does not always suit a woman. Knowledge suitable to a child is not the same as that suitable to adults. There is no difference in human rights between men and women, between the young and the old. Neither is there full equality between them in terms of the duties they must assume.

On this historic occasion we must therefore declare that from now on education in the Jamahiri society must be free; every family and everyone in the family should learn what is suitable to them. This means that anyone who can teach others may open a school, a classroom, a workship, a learning shop for anyone who wants to learn a specific knowledge suitable to him and leading him therefore to a job suitable to him.

For instance, there is a number of students who want to be carpenters, and physics is not suitable to them, nor for example mathematics, or Arabic, or other languages. A student in a particular school may be condemned as a failure; however, he may not be a failure because his ability is to become a carpenter but the school will not teach him carpentry but other subjects which he rejects. Such a student will then drop out and be considered a failure; he will be taken from the school into another branch. He may be taken into the armed forces or he may be expelled from the school. However, he may not be a failure. He may be a genius in carpentry but his school will not teach him carpentry.

Such students exist in a number of schools and classrooms, in a number of towns and villages. If we added them up, they would form very large groups of carpentry enthusiasts, skilled car-

penters, and specialists in this trade. Society needs them but they are currently wronged by the dictator-type society, the society that fails to comprehend the Jamahiri regime and forces them to learn subjects unsuitable to their nature. Hence, anyone who can teach such students carpentry may open up a carpentry school, a free school where he teaches students carpentry. Such students would pay the teacher fees in return for him teaching them this trade.

In addition, the Jamahiri society must open schools for carpentry, for instance, for those who cannot pay fees for such private education.

If one wishes to teach mathematics to the students, he can form a class in his house, in the street, or anywhere else. He can form a class for teaching mathematics. The students who are weak in mathematics or who want to excel in mathematics can go to him. Anyone who wants to learn the building profession should be able to find a workshop that will teach him. Anyone who knows this profession can open a workshop to teach those wishing to learn.

Thus teaching in the Jamahiri society should be free. People should be able to proceed to what they want. Every student should be able to go to the profession suited to him, the profession he likes, and the profession in which he can excel, produce, and shine, a profession which should also be needed by society. Students should go any place they want and seek the knowledge that suits them. Teachers and any persons other than those officially designated teachers may open a class, workshop, shop, or school on his own or in conjunction with others freely to live from and teach others what they wish to learn.

In every street, there should be a private school, a privateworkshop. In every village, in every town, and everywhere, there should be some who teach. Knowledge must spread everywhere. No place should be void of knowledge. Education must not be confined to official schools and to the institutions run by the society and which were governmental in the past but have now become popular and are financed by the people from the general budget.

At present Libya's schools, educational institutes, and universities are official educational institutions. Those who teach in them receive a salary from the state of the masses in exchange for teaching. Students are obliged to report at a specific hour to such a school, to attend for a number of hours and in a specified manner, and sit at a specified desk. Otherwise, they will be registered truant and be kept from taking examinations; they might even be expelled. Students must also leave such a school at a specific hour.

Every family which lives in these conventional societies governed by such a reactionary traditional education system that has not been destroyed by the revolution yet, feels that it is in an inadequate situation in terms of the education of students. First, small children are now forced to rise at an early hour. This is sometimes not suitable for them. This is because they might stay up late and then be forced to rise early. So they could hardly go to school, and they go to school unwillingly. When the bell rings at the end of the school day, the students leave their classes by force. No student is allowed to remain in class after the lesson has ended.

The same applies to the teacher. He is obliged to rise early in the morning. He might have to take his children to another school where he does not teach and then rush to his school at a specific hour so that he will not be counted absent. Then he begins to teach the students. When the lessons finish, he does not stay at school, but leaves to attend to the needs of his home. He cannot run his affairs as he wishes.

It might be more suitable for some students to go to school in the evening. Now we are not free in our society. We have a reactionary conventional education system, in our Jamahiri society. We are not free to choose our learning hours.

All you students now before me, students who are listening to me in the closed-circuit halls throughout the Jamahiriyah, and all the world's students agree with me that students are being forced to learn materials they do not want to learn. [applause and chants] All students agree with me that they are being taught many subjects they do not want and that they go to school at times they do not favour or do not suit them. They agree with me that they have failed some subjects and were considered failures and weak when in fact they are not, since they are strong in other subjects. [applause]

All students live now through some repression because they go to school at a fixed time, behave there in a prescribed manner, and leave school in a prescribed way; this is the utmost of dictatorship. Your can learn any science while you are resting on your elbow, sitting on rug, a chair, a bed, under a tree, in your house, in the street, in a side street, in the open air, beside the sea, or wherever it pleases you. [applause and indistinct chants calling upon Al-Qadhdhafi to say something definite]

Very well, I have heard. All those families listening to me now, whether in the Jamahiriyah itself or elsewhere in the world where this reactionary system of education is being implemented, all these families are unhappy with the way their children are being educated because they are compelled to wake up at dawn. They have to coerce their children to go to school at certain time and come back at a certain time. They have to make the children learn subjects which the children dislike. All this is contrary to freedom and will not benefit science. Science must be taught everywhere, and you must be in very agreeable circumstances and in a relaxed mood to be able to learn this science. Children who do not want to go school in the morning must not be compelled to do so. There should be another school open at certain times suitable for them when they are fully awake, relaxed, and ready to go to school. Any student who needs extra education should not be asked to leave school at certain time. Rather, the school should be kept open 24 hours, and its teachers should work shifts. Teachers, who are paid by the state of the Jamahir, should also be paid by those students who want more time from those teachers. A student who does not want to be in school and wants to learn carpentry instead should go to a carpentry workshop. A teacher who wants to teach carpentry should leave the traditional school and open a carpentry workshop instead. A student who wants to be a blacksmith should go to a blacksmith workshop, and a teacher who knows

blacksmithing should instead open a blacksmith workshop; it is not necessary for him to continue teaching at both schools.

There should be a place and a school for a student who wants to learn only drawing and does not want to learn anything else. However, if the community is not ready to finance such places and schools, then the drawing teacher should open a private place or a school for drawing apprenticeship. Anyone who only wants to be an artist does not want to study math, a language, or any other science; he just does not want to study these subjects. We cannot coerce him to do so. He might be an artist who could be internationally famous. At this moment we are not paying attention to his talents, and we are trying to compel him to learn math and other subjects against his will. He must be allowed to leave this hell and go his paradise, which is drawing school where he can only learn drawing. Another one can only learn languages whether it be a foreign language or Arabic, his mother tongue. He should be free and able to find a place to learn language; therefore, any teacher who knows a language should be free and able to open a school or a place for teaching languages to those who want to learn that language.

What is going on now is a disgrace to the human being and a constraint. You should be able to go to school when it suits you; you can sleep all day, and if you want to go to school in the afternoon, you should be able to find a school that is open. Should you want to go school at night, you should also be able to find a school that is open. The teacher who is busy during the day, or has problems, should not be forced to go to his class in a particular school because it is the official one. He should be able to look after his own affairs and relax. There should be a school where he can especially go for one or 2 hours.

What is going on now is an offense against children who are compelled to do certain things which they do not assimilate, things they are forced to do and finish at a particular time. In addition, they are forced to undertake certain activities that have been imposed upon them. Who told you that children want to learn what you are teaching them now? Some young girls are being taught dancing, for instance. Maybe they are embarrassed and wonder why you teach them dancing. They may even see themselves on television dancing at school. They have not reached maturity so as to be able to choose dancing or any other activity. If they like dancing, this is another matter. In any case dancing is a secondary activity which is not incompatible [as heard] with any other science. But why are you teaching children things at school which are a disgrace to them? Who said these girls want to dance or listen to music?

Now you are even inculcating in children things like: Al-Fatih is a doctrine and Al-Fatih is faith. What do these expressions mean? There is no such a thing as Al-Fatih is a doctrine and Al-Fatih is faith. When we said that by continuing the revolution, deepening the revolution, through revolutionary efforts, not with words, Al-Fatih will become a doctrine and a faith, what did we mean? We meant that Al-Fatih will become a doctrine and faith when Al-Fatih becomes the basis for freedom and emancipation. All the principles, all the theses which it proclaimed assert man's dignity, pride, and freedom. Here it becomes a belief, a doctrine, and it becomes associated with all these ideals and values. Then it becomes faith. It is not just telling the pupil Al-Fatih is a doctrine and Al-Fatih is faith for him to repeat it in the morning like a parrot.

What is the meaning of these expressions: We young people are against America and God knows who else? First of all, we must explain what we mean by America, the enemy of the peoples, the murderer of children, the enemy with the savage and barbaric force, the power which wants to subjugate all the peoples and dominate the whole world, which wants to oppress all those who want to live free. It wants to control space, through the Star Wars program. It also wants to control the oceans with its fleets and the land with its military bases. It wants to change all the regimes with which it is not pleased or with which it quarrels. It wants to subjugate all the peoples, kill all the free people, and eliminate all those who fight for freedom.

First of all, we must give the children a lesson on all this. Then they will be able to classify and define America. They will know the meaning of imperialism, the expansion of neocolonialism, and the imperialist expansion outside its borders aimed at subjugating others. This is imperialism.

When we were [as heard] supporting movements outside our borders, the enemies of these movements said this was an imperialist expansion and described our movement as imperialism, in other words, imperialism which expands outside its borders by military and economic force. They distorted its meaning. But we must explain the real imperialist expansion. It is American expansionism. Before we say "Down with America" and we repeat at school in the morning "We are America's enemies," we must first sit down and understand what America is.

Now we have the students revolution which should give new values, not just slogans, to rid us of this teacher's complex by establishing the students' university if it succeeds [as heard]. The struggle will continue until this is achieved. Now we destroy another chain, which is impeding the freedom of education, freedom to the teacher, the student, and freedom to the family. The family is free to take the children to school when suitable, the teacher goes to teach when it suits him, and the student also goes to school when it suits him. All these repressive timetables should be abolished.

There are national courses to which we should be committed to confirm the national unity of the nation and to emphasize the ideological conviction of the nation. Apart from that, he is free. There is no need to be educated. All students should learn physics, electricity. Anyone who likes to study electricity can specialize in electricity only; he may choose electricity. So all teachers should be free to open free schools. All students are free to go to these schools in accordance with this saying which states that freedom is that every human being should acquire the knowledge which suits him and which qualifies him for a job that suits him, [words indistinct], another one [words indistinct], the clothes and the manners which will qualify him for a specific job. He should acquire the knowledge that will lead him to this.

If you are in society in which people may laugh at you if you become a singer, for example, you should not be forced to learn how to sing because this will lead you to an unsuitable job, because you can say that it will not be suitable for me to be a

singer, according to my family. Whereas for another family and another society singing is a clean and normal job, but for a specific family and a specific enviroment, singing may be considered abnormal. If we force someone to learn to sing and to become a singer this means that we have forced him to take a job that does not suit him. He would say: What suits me is to become a doctor; all my abilities qualify me to become a doctor. We should teach him the science that would enable him to have this job that suits him.

Someone whose hand is amputated, or who has a blind eye, or who suffers from weak sight, or who has an amputated leg, or who suffers from any disability should have a specific job. He could say: All I want to be is painter, or musician. Why should we force him to learn math and algebra, and then you write that he has failed, and you expel him from school? But where is a music school? Where is a drawing school? They tell him [words indistinct]. Therefore all teachers are free to start all activities related to knowledge without any boundaries. All students shoud be free to choose any kind of knowledge that suits them. [applause] These places of knowledge should remain open for 24 hours a day. This gives us... [Al-Qadhdhafi interrupted by slogan chanting]

The excellent student, the average student and the weak student are forced to follow the same curriculum and the same school hours. They have the same teacher. That is the math lecturer is the same lecturer that teaches the gifted and excellent student do not suit the weak student. The long hours allocated to the weak student do not suit the excellent student. It is impossible in the present tradtional classroom for the teacher to say to the gifted students that you need only 2 hours, to the average students you need only 5 hours, and to the weak student you need 7 hours. This is impossible. This teacher cannot do that. The present education and the present hours do not allow this. How then can one solve this problem?. If there were (?free) schools everywhere, the gifted and excellent students could go to this school for the gifted. Only 2 hours daily studying math would suit them. They could take advantage of the rest of the time to do other things such as agriculture, industry, sports, teaching others any thing, or learning other things. The average students could find another school where they could study math for 5 hours. Those who were weak could find a teacher who could stay with them for 10 hours, but before this he cannot stay with them for 10 hours because he is bound by specific scheduling. Now this is good news for the average and gifted students because they can find the teacher who suits them, the necessary time that they need and the school that suits them. [applause and slogans]. Now the curricula are on equal footing for both females and males. This is also an injustice and dictatorship. Female students may want to study specific subjects not currently available in unified schools. Hence, there should be a school, there should be schools that will allow female students to choose the kind of subjects they like and that will lead them to a job that suits them. Because the problem, as it is laid down in the Green Book, is not whether the woman should or should not work. This is a trivial materialistic deduction. The whole world is now discussing whether women should or should not work. This is a trivial materialistic deduction which is ridiculed by the Third International Theory. The issue is not whether women should or should not work.

Society must provide jobs for all its members, those capable of working and those in need of work. [applause and chants] Work must be available for all members of society, whether men or women as long as they are in need of work. [chants] Society must provide work for all members who are capable of working and are in need of work, be they men or women. But everyone must work in the area suited to him and should not be coerced into doing work that does not suit him. This is exactly [word indistinct].

With regard to women, they must learn the things that suit them. Equality does not mean dictatorship. If we say that there is equality between men and women this does not mean that all must go and dig the fields together. That would be wrong. A pregnant woman cannot go digging in the fields or construct roads or go parachute jumping. [applause] That would mean dictatorship. For that would be using a right principle for a wrong end. This slogan is one of equality, but in fact it creates hardships and injustice for women. [chants]

When we say women are free to work and we permit them to work in an office or in a company or anywhere and then they have to return home to cook, tidy up, and do the washing and bring up the children, and then we call that equality, we are doing an injustice to women. It is oppression and dictatorship. [applause]

Women must not be made to bear two burdens: the burden of housework and the burden of their jobs. Housework should be shared by man and woman, or the home should be closed and the woman should not have a home at all, so that she can be able to perform her work outside the home. [applause and chants] But for her to work outside the home and inside it is unjust. [applause and chants] The woman returns from work in a hurry under pressure to prepare the meal. We never hear of her husband rushing home from work in order to prepare the food. It is unfair for the woman to work like you and then return to prepare your food. Why do you not both prepare the food? You and she work together. [applause and prolonged chants]

It follows that a woman must be free to gain knowledge suitable to her and leading her to a job suitable to her. A woman in the Jamahiriyah must be free to gain knowledge that suits her and that would lead her to a job suitable to her. Therefore, all schools and educational institutions must make available knowledge suitable to women. All female teachers, both inside and outside education, those who can teach — I mean men and women — should open schools that suit men and women, the gifted, the average, and the feeble, [cheering by female voices].

This would open the door wide to anyone who can teach and who is now outside teaching. A civil servant may now, in addition to his service, open a private school where he would teach his knowledge to those who want it. Therefore, the door is now open to all the Libyans, men and women, even outside the teaching trade, to open private workshops, teaching shops, classrooms, and schools. Everyone can now get a license and open a place of learning. Places of learning must in no way be limited. All sorts of learning, of knowledge must be available in every street, in every side street, and everyone would be able to choose what he wants.

Besides, anyone who wants to stay in the present schools may do so, and anyone who does not want to stay in these schools must find someone to teach him outside these schools. Everywhere and not necessarily on chairs, teaching could be done on a rug, in bed [as heard], in grain-thrashing places, under trees. We play with the teacher and learn. Suppose someone among us only wants to learn physical education, wants to become a physical education coach in karate, for instance, where there is no calculus, no algebra, no mathematics or anything of this kind. Why should we oblige him to be an ordinary student in the traditional school? He should go to a sports teacher, to somebody who coaches only physical education. He would become his student and graduate as just a sports teacher.

As far as the other sciences are concerned — because somebody may say: but where is history, where is psychology, where is Koran interpretation, where is religion, etc — well, these things do exist. You take a history book and read it. Everywhere you can find a history book, a Koran, a book of Koran interpretation, a psychology book. All these sciences must be present, and there must also be private teachers for these subjects. One can just go to the mosque and learn the Koran. All mosques should be open for learning the Koran. Anyone who wants to learn the Koran can go to any mosque; he can go and see any religious scholar who would teach him the Koran. One can take the Koran and study it individually. One can use a cassette, a recording, and learn the Koran by heart. Students long ago used a slate when there were no recordings, no cassettes, no discs. We were obliged to write on slates.

Well, on what was the Koran itself written? It used to be written on palm leaves, bones, parchment. From what was it collected at the time of Abu Bakr, after the Riddah wars [against those who abandoned Islam when the prophet died]? From where did they collect it? What did they find it written on? It was written on palm leaves, bones, and all these sorts of things, until later on 'Uthman collected it in a book; he wrote it down in a book and burned everything else. I wish he had not burned up the other things as we might have been able to refer to them! [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs]

Why did they write it on palm leaves and bones? Because there was no paper, no printing. But is there anyone now who writes the Koran on palm leaves or bones? Why? Because there is paper and printing. We used to learn the Koran using a slate because there were no recordings, paper, books, cassettes, discs. Now these are available; you can learn the Koran this way. You can go to the mosque or stay at home, anywhere, under a tree. You can learn the interpretation of the Koran, history, geography.

All these things should be made available. Books should be available and learning unlimited. Anyone who can teach something he knows, even if he is not a teacher, whether a man or a woman, can from tomorrow open a place for teaching and earn a living from it. Somebody may even leave the civil service to reach just 2 hours a day. A civil servant leaves home in the morning, returns in the afternoon, and does one hundred things for his family. Well, would this really be his wish? This is not the wish of many of them, but they are obliged to do so because it is their bread.

If we tell the civil servant that he is free to teach students 2 hours a day only, teach them Arabic, and get a salary from their parents or from the students and drop the civil service, he may be happier and his life may change for the better. First, he may have something in his brain which he wants to teach to people, and he should be able to do so, in the time he wants, the time suitable to him. He gets rid of the civil service. This is freedom. All this is for freedom, for people to become free, for bonds to be smashed, for all pressure to be lifted from man so that he may feel that he is a human being. This is all slavery. When we get up in the morning it is slavery. It is also slavery when we go to the office, when we sit in the chair, when we leave school at fixed hours. Who told you that I want to leave the school, that I do not want to stay there longer? I may want to stay on there and learn for 2 or 3 more hours. They say: No, leave the school; we must close it. I want to learn in the street, and they say: No, go to the school. I would say: No, I learn in the street; this street is like my home, and I want to learn there. I can learn in a workshop or a school, or I can be taught by a private person. I may not want to work in the civil service; I may want to teach something. They would say: No, you are a civil servant, and you must stay from this hour to that.

Someone may only want to work 2 hours. They would say: No, work 7 hours. There may be somebody who needs to work just for 2 hours; he should be able to work just 2 hours.

Regarding the workers whose 1978 revolution was the second historic escalation of the soldiers revolution in 1969, they must take ownership of the factories and pay to society only the share it needs. This must be emphasized, and by the forthcoming anniversary of the workers revolution this proposal must become a fact. All light industry factories must be owned by the workers, a socialist ownership. Why am I saying that students should do this and the workers should do that? Because they have launched the revolution. He who launches the revolution should be able to realize what he wants. Otherwise, why would he have launched the revolution? They are the ones that must be in control; this is the policy that must prevail. Those who launched the Al-Fatah revolution — I mean the 7 April revolution and the 1 September 1978 revolution — must triumph and the Jamahiri society must be based on them.

The Jamahri society should be based on the workers, the students, and the soldiers. The soldiers in the traditional sense, but the soldiers from now on are those who are in the army for a specific period. Each of us, as of this year, will be on guard for 1, 2, or 3 months contrary to what is going on in all other countries which impose compulsory conscription for 2 or 3 years and then discharge you with others, regardless of your work, your occupation and your studies, which is no help. These will be the soldiers for that period. The 100,000 will hold the frontiers, be on guard, and carry the arms. After 2 months, they will give the arms to another 100,000 and so on. The compulsory conscription means that you are on guard for 2 years. In all the countries of the world it is at least 2 years or 18 months. We are an armed people, we can do conscription by the week, by the month, and we can say that one quarter of a million [figure as heard] should guard Libya for 1 week. Anyone who attacks us during that time will find in front of him a quarter of a million Libyan people carrying their weapons. After a week, this quarter of a million will rest to go

back to its usual business and it will be replaced by another quarter of a million for 2 weeks. If we do it for 1 month, it will be for 1 month then, and for 1 month and a quarter of amillion will guard the Jamahiriyah; anyone who attacks us during that month will find a quarter of million on guard carrying arms and ready for the fight during that month. At the end of the month, it will be replaced by another quarter of a million and so on. We lay down the structure of this great historical edifice with the masses in affirmation of what was announced on the sixth anniversary of the great al-Fatih revolution, that is the transformation takes place democratically with the masses and we will abide by this principle. The revolution will be intensified through the masses and its base will be extended also through the masses.

As we build this great historic edifice with the masses to affirm what was declared on the sixth anniversary of the Great 1 September Revolution — that the change should take place democratically, that the revolution be escalated by the masses, and that its mass base be enlarged — we are moving toward the creation of the revolutionary force which can motivate these masses.

All these theses, structures, and utterances may not succeed unless they are backed by a revolutionary force which inspires the masses, motivates the masses, and leads the masses. This revolutionary force is the revolutionary committee movement. This is what should be built upon, entrenched, and enlarged. If the students, workers, and soldiers were mobilized, that would mean the mobilization of the effective force in Jamahiri society — the force that can produce and can fight.

Thus the Jamahiriyah will become a model to be followed in the world. All the world liberation movements will look to the building of this new model which produces, fights, and performs all the tasks freely — free of oppression, dictatorship, suppression, and injustice.

This is the great work which we must feel historically proud of and which we must present to the peoples. We are honored to have among us here the founder of the second Jamahiriyah in the world [applause]— our revolutionary brother Thomas Sankara.

When we greet Thomas Sankara, we are saluting all the revolutionaries of Africa and the world. [applause] His presence among us on the anniversary of the students' revolution means that the students of Burkino Faso are with us on the anniversary of the students' revolution and that April has moved to Burkina Faso — has moved to the jungles and woods of Africa which bubble with cultural and social revolutions.

When we greet him, we greet the millions in a new jamahiriyah born in the African desert and in the depth of Africa, namely, Burkina Faso, which was founded by Thomas Sankara by revolution. [applause]

The presence of Thomas Sankara among us on the occasion of 7 April affirms the revolutionary alliance between the African revolutionaries and revolutionaries throughout the world. The presence of Thomas Sankara with us on 7 April means that the youth of Africa are with us, and that 7 April concerns not only Libya but also Africa. [applause]

Facing up to imperialism and reaction, o youth, must be done by entrenching revolutionary alliances outside our borders. When the revolutionary alliance among Libya, Burkina Faso, and the other progressive forces in Africa, is consolidated, the colonialist will feel that there is a progressive revolutionary front facing him in Africa and [the alliance] must confront him to force him out of Africa. The revolution in Libya will triumph through its revolutionary alliances with the revolutionary forces in the world. The revolution in Burkina Faso will triumph through its revolutionary alliances outside its borders.

When we affirm our alliance with the revolution in Iran, the superfluous and the prejudiced believed that this alliance meant that an Arab people was against another Arab people, and that Libya was siding with Iran against the people of Iraq. Nobody should think so, for when we ally ourselves with the revolution in Iran, it does not necessarily mean that this alliance is against the people of Iraq. Who says it does?

I did not explain this or talk about it in the past, because I thought it was understood. We affirm, and it is in our interest — so that we can face up to Arab reaction, the United States, and Zionism — that the alliance of the Great 1 September Revolution and the Islamic revolution in Iran must be consolidated. This is imperative. [applause] But this does not mean that we have allied ourselves with Iran as a state against Iraq as a fraternal people. We support the fraternal Iraqi people and we support the freedom of the land of Iraq which is an indivisible part of our land. We salute the valiant well-trained Arab Iraqi Army. [applause] However, we must say that the battlefront of the Iraqi Army is not in Iran. The battlefront of the well-trained heroic valiant Iraqi Army — that Arab army which we feel proud of — is not in Abadan, nor Khorramshahr, nor Dezful; but in Palestine, occupied Golan, Jerusalem, and facing up to U.S. imperialism. [applause] This is the front which the Iraqi people and Army are fighting on.

When we declare our indisputable alliance with the revolution in Iran, at the same time we affirm that we are not against the Iraqi people, against the Iraqi land, against the brave Iraqi Army. We are with it in all battles, at home and abroad, but not against the Army of Iraq, against the people of Iraq or against the land of Iraq. We are with the Iranian Revolution when it stands against the United States, against imperialism, against Zionism, against reactionism; we support Iran's freedom.

At the same time we say that we are with the people of Iraq and the Army of Iraq, this does not mean that we are against the revolution in Iran. We will not betray the revolution. But if there is a revolution in Iraq and a revolution in Iran, there should not be a war between them, for a revolution cannot fight against another revolution; revolutionaries cannot fight against other revolutionaries — revolutionaries are allies with other revolutionaries.

Stemming from this, we affirm, once again, despite the fifth column, that we will continue to try to convince both parties to

end this lost war. This war represents a plot against the Iranian Revolution and against the Iraqi revolution, against the Iraqi Army, against the Iraqi people, against the Iranian people. Iran has no army; it has people who are dying in the thousands in these battles. There is an army in Iraq which is [words indistinct] this people.

This is a plot that will only benefit imperialism and Zionism. The Israelis would like this war to continue until Iraq's Army, Iraq's economy is destroyed, because Iraq represents a very important factor in the northern confrontation against the invading Zionist entity of Arab Palestine. Consequently, Zionism hopes that this war will continue, and it has schemed to supply weapons for this war — secretly and openly. This is to thwart the Iraqi force, to destroy the Iraqi Army, to smash Iraq's economy in a losing war that has no benefits.

Iraq does not desire to annex Persian land — this is impossible. Iran is a long-established nation, and Iraq does not want to annex it. Iraq is a very important country in the Arab world, and it is an integral part of the Arab homeland. Iran cannot dream of annexing this party, of placing it under its control, for this would be imperialism, colonialism, and expansionism.

If the Iranian Revolution is indeed a revolution, it cannot be labeled with expansionism, imperialism, and colonialism. The Iranian Revolution cannot colonize anybody, because it is a revolution.

Therefore, what is the goal of this war, what is it leading to? To nothing. If it was a war that was being waged to discipline someone, then both parties have been disciplined; if it was a war being waged to test someone, then both sides have been tested; if it was an accidental war, then we have now seen its consequences; if it was a war where one party had committed an aggression, then both parties have now been punished enough; if one of them had committed a war crime — both parties have now been burned by this war.

The United States wants to feed this war with arms. Why did the United States sell arms to what it called the moderate groups of the Iranian revolution? The word moderate means reactionary in the language of the United States. When the United States talks about moderate Arab countries, it means Arab reactionary states that are U.S. agents. When the United States talks about moderate groups, it means reactionary groups — U.S. agents. Why did it supply it with weapons?

Because it wants this war to go on. Why is France the number one businessman of the war? Because it gains from this war. It sells its weapons to this lucrative market. France does not want to see an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war because France is a war dealer, and the first beneficiary from this war — while announcing that it is against war — but it is practically fuelling this war. This is the crime. All these countries should be exposed because they are colonialist countries, countries which are longing for war; they are antipeace, they want the annihilation of the Iranian and Iraqi people and yet they secretly supply them with arms. These countries which supply this market with weapons are anti-peace and do not want to see an end to this war.

We want to see an end to this war — only us. We, who are anti-America and anti-Zionism because they attacked our homes and our land, they want to subjugate us, only us; our call is sincere when we announce that we want an end to this war because we want Iran and Iraq alongside each other in order to fight Zionism and imperialism. But when America says that it is against this war, this is a lie and slander, because it sends arms to this market so that this war continues. When France says that it is against this war, this is a lie, because France wants this war to persist so that it can sell its arms.

All imperialists, Zionists, racists and reactionaries long for the destruction of Iraq because of its capacity to be an important Arab force; they want the Iranian Revolution to be destroyed because it is a revolution arising in a region of influence for America. Consequently, there is nobody in the world who wants this war to end except us. It is only we who want this; our voice should heard, it will be heard in Iran and in Iraq because we like Iran and we like Iraq. We are brothers to the Iranians in Islam and allies to them in the revolution. We are brothers to the Iraqis because we are Arabs and because we are allies in the revolution, because America is a common enemy, Zionism is a common enemy, racism is a common enemy and reaction is a common enemy against Iraq's revolution and against Iran's revolution and against the great revolution of al-Fatih. Because there is a common enemy we should unite in the struggle against it, from Iran, Iraq, and Libya.

Proceeding from this we are going to make effective moves to end this war; we are not bothered by the outcry which is being made by the fifth column and America's agents everywhere in the world, whether in Iran or outside Iran, and nothing will deter us from doing this job. We need Iran and we need Iraq in our historic battle against America and against Zionism. Our aim is Palestine, and Jerusalem, and defeating this enemy which has established a base for aggression, destruction, and terrorism inside the Arab homeland — an enemy which America protects with its fleets and to whom it gives arms. This enemy has become very dangerous since it has nuclear weapons; Israel now has nuclear arms and manufactured missiles with nuclear warheads of a range of thousands of miles which would threaten every Arab capital, including Iran. Therefore, there is an imminent danger for Iran, Iraq, and the Arabs as a whole from the Zionist usurping entity, which must be destroyed and eliminated regardless of the cost. Those thousands of people killed along the shore of Shatt al-'Arab — what a pity — should have been killed on the land of Palestine and martyred on the land of Palestine. [chants]

Similar to our efforts to bring about peace, god willing, between brothers in Iraq and Iran so as to direct all weapons against the common enemy, efforts are being exerted day and night to unite the detachments of the Palestinian resistance and to rebuild the PLO in order that all guns will be directed against Zionism and against the common perfidious enemy. The unity of the Palestinian resistance will be a direct defeat for the United States and its policies in the Arab region and in the Middle East. It will also be a confrontation to U.S. state terrorism. Our success in Syria, Libya, and Algeria, in unifying the PLO is considered a step along the path of real confrontation with Zionism and U.S. terrorism. In order to defeat the United States in the Middle East and in the Arab homeland, and to defeat its hireling Zionism in

Palestine we should now take the first step of the [required] 1,000 miles: We begin with the reunification of the PLO.

Today I salute the efforts of my brother [Syrian] President Hafiz al-Asad, who helped us in our talks here in Tripoli with various Palestinian detachments. We should also send our greetings to our friend, the struggler [Algerian President] Chadli Bendjedid, who is hosting talks now in Algeria among detachments of Palestinian resistance and who is taking care of unity talks among the Palestinian forces. The masses of the Arab nation are highly appreciative of everyone who contributes to the restoration of its unity and the unification of its dispersed people; the masses of the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories will record with their blood, its tears, and its hopes, token of appreciation to those who contribute to the reunification of the PLO. Anybody who stands in the way of the reunification of the PLO serves, knowingly or not, the United States and Zionism. Anybody who endeavors to hinder, whether he is aware of it or not, the reunification of the PLO contributes to the consolidation of the Zionist occupation of Palestine, helps the enemy, and weakens the spearhead of the anti-imperialist and anti-Zionist front — Palestinian resistance.

Finally brothers let us move from a Jamahiri anniversary to an anniversary during which the sovereignty and freedom of the masses is being confirmed, during which the Libyan individual feels proud within the oppressed nation. The enslaved Arab nation, whose masses, students, workers, soldiers, and farmers, are suffering from the injustice of a dictatorship, oppression, government suppression and government institutions which tread on our masses. We the Libyans, are proud that at the heart of the Arab nation and at the gate of North Africa we are building mankind's dignity. We are establishing justice and equality; we are removing, at every stage, the shackles; We are destroying the ties and strings. The voice of the masses is becoming increasingly loud; the free masses are building a new era — the era of the masses.

We greet the students who have come from Arab countries and from all over the world. We salute the students of the world; the international democratic youth union; the Union of Arab Students; the Union of Palestinian Students; the World Youth; the youths and unions of Africa, Asia, Europe, and Latin America. We say to them that 7 April is the anniversary of all students, so let them go to their countries and preach this new departure in order to spread the image of the emancipation of the masses. Forward students, forward you, the force, the maker of the 7 April. Glory to the revolutionaries. Glory to the active force, the maker of the 7 April. Forward; the struggle continues until the enemies are defeated everywhere, until every person feels secure, feels that he is at peace, feels that he is worthy to live on this earth because there is no authority controlling him, from inside or outside. Forward student masses everywhere, toward the further destruction of the shackles and toward the emancipation of [word indistinct] toward the lifting of all pressures.

Forward. The struggle continues on all fronts with blood, with sweat, with force, with everything. The struggle continues, brothers, with all means until the final emancipation, until triumph. Forward, Forward, Forward. [applause and slogans]

CAR

Bokassa Accused of Embezzling Funds for Coronation

AB072231 Paris AFP in French 1830 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Bangui, 7 Apr (AFP) — Jean-Bedel Bokassa, the former CAR emperor who has been on trial before the Bangui criminal court since 26 November, was accused today of embezzling a considerable sum of money from state companies to finance his coronation.

During the trial's 62d hearing, Hugues Dobozendi, former managing director of one of these state-owned firms, the Coffee Fund, asserted that the CAR state owed his company more than than 1 billion CFA francs (Fr20 million).

He added that Bokassa took the money to finance his coronation. The Coffee Fund, he noted, became the Bokassa regime's milk cow.

These accusations were strongly denied by Mr Bokassa, who declared: I acted as the the guardian of public property. No check bearing my signature will ever be found at Coffee Fund Headquarters; I simply tried to defend state interests. [passage omitted]

GABON

Opposition Denies Change in Leadership

AB072204 Paris AFP in French 1553 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Paris, 7 Apr (AFP) — The Steering Committee of Morena [Movement for National Recovery] (the Gabonese opposition), in a communique issued in Paris today, formally denied Max-Anicet Koumba-Mbadinga's appointment as the organization's president to replace Paul Mba-Abessole.

Paul-Mba Abessole remains Morena's president, stressed the communique released by the Steering Committee at a Saturday [4 April] meeting. The communique also formally denied that an extraordinary congress of Morena took place in Paris or anywhere else in France on 15 and 16 April, as Koumba-Mbadinga stated in the communique announcing his election as Morena president on that date.

Morena notes that Max-Anicet Koumba-Mbadinga was definitively excluded from the movement as a result of overt indiscipline and instability at the end of November 1986. It also made ironic reference to Mr Koumba-Mbadinga's ridiculous and unfounded reports.

In conclusion, the organization invites all Gabonese of goodwill to immediately mobilize to topple Omar Bongo's regime, which led Gabon into its current economic disaster.

ZAIRE

Mobutu, Aurillac Discuss Bilateral Relations

AB081550 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1756 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Apr (AZAP) — Relations between France and Zaire are based on sentiment and reason, French Cooperation Minister Michel Aurillac told journalists today in N'Sele at the end of a meeting with Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko. Aurillac gave the marshal a message from French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac.

Mr Aurillac pointed out that France gives constant backing to Zaire in its dealings with the IMF, support which includes the defense of Zaire's arguments before that international financial institution. He recalled the similarity in views of the French Government and the executive council on Zaire's economic concerns in light of Prime Minister Chirac's urgent call in Washington, which was in line with Leader Mobutu's firm stand before the U.S. Congress.

The French minister said he had discussed bilateral relations with the head of state, to whom he confirmed the considerable increase in French aid for Zaire's development policy. The assistance falls within the framework of the revised 5-year development plan in which Paris intends to participate this year. French aid will be more than Fr 500 million. This assistance will grow annually, he stated.

Commenting on this cooperation, the French minister said he and the leader examined the various problems associated with the deterioration of the terms of trade and the problem of Zaire's balance of payments due to difficulties in selling tropical products on the world market.

In this context, he announced that the French-Zairian joint commisaion would meet in Paris on 23-24 June. Both parties have already outlined its main objectives, and the terms for bilateral collaboration for the coming years will be outlined.

Mr Aurillac also commented on the reaction of the Ndjamena authorities to his proposal that the question of the Aozou Strip be referred to the International Court of Justice in the Hague for settlement. "The best way of resolving territorial disputes peacefully is to declare the contested area a free zone," he said. In addition, he pointed out that Field Marshal Mobutu's suggestion that the strip be declared a neutral zone before the court passes judgment was fully justified.

He pointed out that the difficulty lies in the fact that this type of arrangement or international agreement requires the two opponents to become partners. Instead of using arms, Libya must finally decide to use her good sense. France's views on this are similar to the Zairian proposal. Indeed, he stressed, France and Zaire were the first countries to consistently support Chadian legitimacy in the face of aggression. Fortunately, this attitude is now shared by the international community.

AZAP Comments on Country's Role in Chad

AB072043 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1215 GMT 7 Apr 87

[AZAP commentary: "Zaire-Chad: The Conspiracy of Silence"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Apr (AZAP) — The Chadian conflict, now many years old, has developed in a way advantageous to President Habre's government in the past few weeks. FANT's spectacular victories over the enemy have enabled him to reassert Chad's sovereignty in the country's north, far beyond the 20th Parallel.

These historic triumphs, which will have a decisive impact on subsequent events, prompted President Mobutu to visit Ndjamena on 4 April. He then congratulated President Hissein Habre on "the blow delivered by FANT forces under his command to the Libyan occupiers," and encouraged him in his efforts to recover the whole of Chad.

Two and a half months ago, at the outset of FANT's offensive to recapture northern Chad, President Mobutu, who was returning from the Lome French-African summit, made a 6-hour stopover in Ndjamena to comfort the Chadian people, encourage President Habre, and reiterate Zaire's firm support for his just cause.

Since the beginning of the Chadian Government's heroic struggle, first against the GUNT-Libya alliance and then against the Libyan army of occupation, it is curious to note that the foreign media have reported at length on aid supplied by the West while saying nothing about assistance from African countries, including Zaire. Their assistance was an immense contribution to the FANT's victories over the enemy.

In fact, the 4 battalions of 2,000 Chadian commandos training at the Kotakoli Center and dressed, equipped, and armed by Zaire, proved to be extremely skilled on the battlefield. The combat readiness and knowledge these troops possessed put them in good stead when compared to their colleagues trained elsewhere. In fact, their instruction was so satisfactory that Hissein Habre has urged Marshal Mobutu to accept a fifth battalion for training. The most delicate operations, in fact, are assigned to these Zairian-trained Chadian commandos.

It should also be noted that for the past 4 years, Chadian C-130's and other combat aircraft have been flown by Zairians placed at the Chadian Government's disposal at President Habre's request. Zairian blood has been shed on Chadian soil, where 26 of our soldiers have been killed in various battles. This was disclosed by the founding president of the MPR at his news conference inNdjamena on Saturday [3 April]. Each time his Chadian counterpart requested it, President Mobutu sent Zairian troops to Chad to perform certain duties such as protecting Ndjamena Airport.

The Zairian public is astonished by the conspiracy of silence involving the foreign media concerning African assistance to another African country. It demonstrates the tendency of the press in certain Western states to minimize the worth of Africans. This silence reflects their contempt toward Africa, which leads them to highlight the continent's disgraceful and negative side over the positive, particularly the work done and sacrifices made to solve Africa's development problems, despite numerous obstacles and constraints that did not always originate from within the continent itself.

However, this conspiracy of silence, which must be condemned, in no way diminishes President Mobutu's generosity, acknowledged by the Chadian authorities and especially by President Habre himself. President Mobutu, through concrete acts, has provided useful aid to the Chadian people, whom he supports. The spontaneous and enthusiastic welcome the Chadian people gave to this "sincere friend" on Saturday is a clear indication of his high standing among the Chadian people and their deep gratitude to him. If the Zairian press has, until now, only commented in a moderate and discreet fashion on the role played by Zaire and its leader in the Chadian tragedy, it is largely out of respect for Marshal Mobutu's modesty.

In fact, what President Mobutu did for Chad was not done for propaganda purposes — he does not need this, for his prestige has grown beyond the borders of Zaire and Africa — but out of conviction. He saw this as a duty, as would any worthy son of the continent with faith in its future. He did it because he wished to remain faithful to Zaire's foreign policy which, by respecting the principles of independence and sovereignty, works to safeguard peace and the security of states. The MPR's founding president rushed to the rescue of a brotherly country out of solidarity. This is an unalterable value, which demands that every authentic African help a brother in need, especially when his life is threatened and he calls for assistance. This noble step stems from an age-old African tradition that has stood the test of time and colonization. By rushing to Chad's rescue without the slightest calculation or premeditation, Zaire and its leader have once again honored the sacred principles of their African call, which they have relentlessly pursued.

BURKINA FASO

Sankara Returns Home From Tripoli 7 Apr

AB081606 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] The president of Burkina Faso, Captain Thomas Sankara, returned home yesterday evening after a 24-hour visit to Tripoli, during which he and Al-Qadhdhafi held many rounds of talks behind closed doors. Imperialist maneuvers in the subregion were the major issue discussed.

Capt Sankara visited the ruins of the residence of the leader of the Libyan revolution, which was cravenly bombed nearly a year ago by the U.S. imperialists. He then attended a concert hosted in his honor by the students of the Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir University. The Libyan youth took this opportunity to vividly express to President Sankara their esteem for the Burkinabe youth and people. Yesterday, the two presidents once again met with the students at a rally organized in a lecture hall of Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir University. On this occasion, President Sankara reaffirmed the pledge of revolutionary Burkina Faso to stand beside the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah in all battles.

In the evening and shortly before they parted, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi made a point of conferring the strictly symbolic rank of colonel on Capt Sankara. This was simply the implementation of a proposal made by the People's Committees of the Libyan revolution in November 1986 concerning Capt Thomas Sankara. It was in a revolutionary spirit that this symbolic award of rank took place, thus showing that both revolutions remain resolutely united through meeting that serve as clear evidence of the sort of ties existing between Libya and Burkina Faso: the sky of bilateral relations is clear and the determination of both peoples is greater than ever.

GHANA

Nicaragua's D'Escoto Meets Rawlings, Departs

AB081529 Accra Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] The Nicaraguan foreign minister, Father Miguel d'Escoto Brockman, left Accra this afternoon for Benin to continue his African tour. He told newsmen after his 4-day visit that the ongoing process in Ghana is unquestionable and irreversible. Father d'Escoto is of the view that the revolutionary process is not for Ghana alone, but also for all oppressed people. He, however, cautioned that the road to a successful revolution is arduous, but gives the greatest joy in the end. According to the foreign minister, his talks with Chairman Rawlings were frank and warm.

On his discussions with government officials, he said they agreed in principle to establish a commission for bilateral cooperation in the fields of agriculture and industry. Father d'Escoto suggested that since Ghana and Nicaragua are facing problems with foreign exchange, it would be convenient for the two countries to use barter as the basis for trade. This will, however, depend on the political will of the two countries.

The special assistant to the foreign minister, Miss Barbara Ormirez, urged Ghanaian women to participate more in the revolution. They should increase their involvement in the activities of the CDR's [Committees for the Defense of the Revolution], play the role of educators, and help in the defense of the revolution. According to Miss Ormirez, women in Nicaragua have increased their participation in the Sandinist Revolution. This has, to a large extent, made their involvement in national reconstruction total. The Sandinist revolution, she stated, has also eradicated prejudices and discrimination in the society.

At the airport to see Father d'Escoto off was the acting secretary for foreign affairs, Mr Kwamina Ahwoi.

Earlier in the day, the chairman of the PNDC, Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, received Father d'Escoto and his party at the Castle, Osu. After a brief exchange of greetings, the foreign minister gave the latest publication by *The Herald Tribune* on the situation in Nicaragua to Chairman Rawlings. They then held discussions behind closed doors, after which they exchanged gifts. Both Chairman Rawlings and Father d'Escoto later left the office for the garden at the Castle premises where they had an informal chat believed to be on the Nicaraguan issue. The foreign minister also addressed a meeting of members of the armed forces at Burma Hall.

GUINEA

Moroccan Delegation Arrives in Conakry for Talks

AB071921 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Excerpt] The Moroccan delegation to the Guinea-Morocco Joint Cooperation Commission arrived in Conakry this afternoon. The delegation is led by Moulay Zin Zahidi, minister in charge of cooperation at the prime minister's office, and has 21 members. The Moroccans were received by Edward Benjamin, minister of plan and international cooperation. The delegation will hold 5 days of talks with Guinean officials on issues related to cooperation with our country. [passage omitted]

LIBERIA

Senate Rejects Bill Outlawing Student Body

AB081733 Paris AFP in English 1551 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Monrovia, April 8 (AFP) — The Liberian Senate has turned down a controversial bill recently passed by the House of Representatives to outlaw the country's main student body, the Liberia National Student Union (Linsu), *The Daily Observer* newspaper reported Wednesday [8 April].

The paper quoted a government spokesman as saying that all 19 senators endorsed a recommendation by the Senate Committee on Education to vote against the bill, which they described as

"repugnant to fundamental human rights" guaranteed by Liberia's new Constitution.

The proposed bill had called for the banning of Linsu, accusing it of "causing chaos and confusion," and inciting students against the authorities.

The representatives also charged that Linsu had been infiltrated with "elements who had indoctrinated the students and their leadership with foreign ideology," a term used here by the authorities to mean socialism or communism.

But the senators argued that if Linsu was dissolved and students allowed to form different student associations on their campuses, "they would still associate to determine any course of action conceived under the new Constitution" which allows freedom of association.

MALI

Soviet Plane Aids Drought Victims for 7 Months

AB081611 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] The Soviet Union has invested 735 million CFA francs in our country by putting a cargo plane at our disposal that served to solve the landlock problem in the 5th, 6th, and 7th regions for 7 months. This cooperation was designed to assist the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Basic Development in its policy of helping drought victims.

During this period, the Soviet aircraft made 335 flights, and transported 735 people and 398.4 tons of essential goods and cereals to the affected areas.

In view of this humanitarian guesture and on behalf of the party and government, Colonel Abdourahmane Maiga, minister of territorial administration and basic development, has expressed his joy to the great CPSU and Soviet Government. The Malian party and government remain convinced that the reactivation of Soviet-Malian cooperation will be further strengthened and that our collaboration will continue to grow in the interest of our two peoples.

NIGERIA

NEWSWATCH Editors Held for Questioning

AB081712 London BBC World Service in English 1615 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] The Nigerian authorities have taken further steps against the magazine *Newswatch*. They have already banned it for publishing details of the report by a special Political Bureau on the country's political future, apparently suggesting that Nigeria should be socialist, have more states, but only two parties.

The magazine has had its share of trouble, notably the death of an editor in a parcel bomb explosion last year. Now three senior editorial executive directors of *Newswatch* have been arrested and detained. From Lagos, Sola Odumfa cabled this report.

[Begin recording] The editor in chief, Ray Ekpu, his deputy, Dan Agbese, and managing editor, Yakubu Mohammed, were invited to the Lagos State Command Headquarters of the police yesterday evening, and after answering some questions, they were transferred to force CID [Criminal Investigations Department] where they have since been detained. Up till noon today the police had not charged them with any offense. Reliable sources told me that the three journalists were being questioned as to the sources of some documents found in the offices of the magazine and at the home of one of them. The documents are a copy of the report of the Political Bureau, two friendly personal letters written by President Babangida to the former editor in chief of the magazine, Dele Giwa, who was killed in a parcel bomb explosion last October, and a copy of the State Security Service internal memorandum on security matters written last November.

The version of the Political Bureau report and the security memorandum may be an offense under the Official Secrets Act of 1962, if the documents are shown to be classified materials. The offense is punishable by imprisonment of up to 14 years without option of a fine.

The proscription of the magazine itself is not yet backed by law. Laws under which two newspapers and a magazine were similarly put out of publication during previous regimes were repealed on the termination of military rule in 1979. The Federal Ministry of Justice is reportedly preparing a decree to give legal backing to Monday's [6 April] proscription order on *Newswatch*.

Several individuals and organizations are appealing to the government to lift the ban on the magazine. The Bar Association said that the ban was embarrassing and the reason offered for it unconvincing. The Union of Journalists said that it was unfortunate that that government could not keep its secrets and that the ban set a dangerous political trend. The Labor Congress said that the ban was too harsh and could tarnish the government's human rights record. But a member of the Political Bureau described *Newswatch*'s publication of the report as unfair, embarrassing, and a sabotage of the work of the bureau and of the nation as a whole. [end recording]

Ban May Not Be Permanent

AB082150 Paris AFP in French 2118 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Excerpt] Lagos, 8 Apr (AFP) — The Nigerian military government's ban on the country's most influential weekly magazine may not be permanent, the minister of information has reportedly stated.

According to *The News Agency of Nigeria*, NAN, information minister Tony Momoh reportedly stated that discussions are under way to limit the period of the ban on the periodical.

The *Newswatch* magazine was banned on Monday [6 April] for publishing the findings of a report, yet to be made public, on what form of government should succeed the present military regime, which promised to return to the barracks in 1990. Mr Momoh

also pointed out the three editors in chief of *Newswatch* would be tried by a tribunal.

The three were arrested on Tuesday and released on 100,000 naira ($2,700) bail each, managing editor Ray Ekpu stated during an interview at his home. Mr Ekpu also denied that the government had appealed to the magazine not to publish the report, as was alleged by the regime's second-in-command. [passage omitted].

NATIONAL CONCORD Urges 'Viable' Foreign Policy

AB081145 Lagos Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] *The National Concord* focuses on the nation's foreign policy. It wonders why Nigeria has not yet articulated viable policies with regard to Western Sahara, the Horn of Africa, and Namibia in spite of professed commitment to Africa. In view of this, the paper wants a definite role to be carved out for the concept of medium powers which will complement the Non-aligned Movement.

Concluding, *The National Concord* calls on policy formulators to make our domestic environment the bedrock of foreign policy.

SENEGAL

92 Detained Separatists Released Temporarily

AB081210 Paris AFP in French 0956 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Dakar, 8 Apr (AFP) — Some 100 people detained for their alleged involvement with the Casamance separatist movement were temporarily released at the beginning of the month, according to a reliable source in Dakar today.

The measure, the source states, affects 92 out of 152 people arrested in Dakar and charged by the state security court following the resumption toward the end of 1986 of separatist agitation in this region of southern Senegal.

Those released had mainly participated in fund-raising activities on behalf of the Movement of the Democratic Forces of Casamance (MFDC), an underground party that advocates the independence of the region, but does not openly preach secession.

Most of the arrests followed a clandestine MFDC meeting on 22 October in Tionck-Essil in the Casamance region.

TOGO

SDAR Foreign Minister Delivers Abdelaziz Message

AB081649 Lome Domestic Service in French
1900 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Excerpt] President Gnassingbe Eyadema returned to Lome this morning from his hometown of Piya. He went immediately to his office, where he granted two audiences. The first was to the Saharan minister of foreign affairs and the second involved the chairman of the African Development Foundation.

At the end of his audience with President Eyadema, the Saharan minister of foreign affairs told newsmen that his audience allowed him to brief the Togolese head of state on the recent developments in his country following the latest clashes, which pitted his country's troops against Moroccan soldiers.

[Begin recording] I was very pleased to meet with his excellency the president. I gave him a message from Mohamed Abdelaziz concerning the situation in Western Sahara and the war that has continued between Morocco and us for (?11) years now. It is a conflict imposed on the Saharan people, who continue fighting to free their territory from Moroccan occupation. This war has escalated due to Morocco's insistence on imposing a fait accompli and (?to annex, through the use of force,) a part of our territory. Morocco wanted to enlarge the area it occupies by extending this wall toward the Mauritanian border [words indistinct] As you know, there was serious fighting in which our army recovered land some 30 km beyond the wall, thus showing Morocco, if there were any need to do so, that building the wall was an exercise in futility. The problem cannot be solved by building sand screens and erecting barbed wire, which cannot hinder those who want to free themselves. The Saharan people have made a great many efforts and sacrifices to find a peaceful solution that respects our rights. [passage omitted] [end recording]

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Continues Far East Visit

For reportage on the 5-8 April visit by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to the DPRK, including meetings with President Kim Il-song and Dos Santos' banquet speech, see the North Korea section of the 8 April Asia & Pacific *Daily Report* and subsequent issues.

BOTSWANA

3 Killed by Gaborone Car Bomb Explosion

MB090920 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0900 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Gaborone police says a car bomb caused the explosion in the capital, killing three people and injuring two others, and a government official who refuses to be identified says the minibus parked outside the house had South African license plates. Police say the dead include a 7-year-old child, a 9-month-old baby, and an elderly woman, all occupants of the house in the west of the city.

ANC officials, meanwhile, are trying to establish the identities of the victims, and say they have heard the car bomb was planted by South Africans. The bomb exploded at 0200 this morning and apparently shook houses 3 km away. Well-informed sources say the minibus had been parked in front of the house since Monday [6 April].

MOZAMBIQUE

Chissano Receives Message from France's Chirac

MB071205 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1100 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] The French prime minister, Jacques Chirac, has sent a message to President Joaquim Chissano. The message was delivered to the Mozambican leader in Maputo yesterday by the French Government diplomatic adviser, (Fernand Uibo). The contents of the message were not revealed, but a French Embassy spokesman in Maputo said that it is a message that contains the French position in relation to the principal problems in the southern African region. The spokesman also said it dealt with questions of bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic field. Mr (Uibo) is due to leave Maputo today for the Tanzanian capital, Dar es Salaam, on the next stop of his tour of southern Africa's Frontline States.

Transport Minister Plans Increased Use of Ports

MB081051 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0900 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Transport and Communications Minister Armando Guebuza has said one of his ministry's goals was to launch an aggressive regional trade policy to make greater operational use of Mozambique's ports.

In an interview with *Noticias*, Armando Guebuza said he favored greater cooperation within the SADCC, and higher priority to professional training and investments.

In discussing the economic rehabilitation program, Minister Guebuza said the planning and implementation of projects in other sectors take account of the existing capacity of our national transportation and communications systems.

NAMIBIA

7 SWAPO 'Insurgents' Shot; Land Mines Kill 5

MB071056 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1052 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Windhoek April 7 SAPA — South African led security forces in northern SWA/Namibia shot and killed seven SWAPO insurgents in skirmishes in the last four days and lost two men, the SWA Territory Force said in Windhoek today.

In separate incidents, five civilians were killed and three injured in landmine blasts.

The SWATF men who died in action against SWAPO insurgents were RFN Nguundjo Ngombe, 24, who leaves his mother at Opuwo in Kaokoland and RFN Victor Goagoseb, 19, who leaves his mother at Katutura outside Windhoek.

Details of the deaths were not disclosed.

A SWATF statement said the latest SWAPO fatalities brought to 410 the number of losses suffered by SWAPO's military wing, the Peoples' Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN), since the beginning of this year.

SOUTH AFRICA

Pik Botha Warns Frontline States on ANC Offensive

MB090559 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 0400 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] The South African Government has obtained reliable information that ANC terrorists are planning an offensive to disrupt the House of Assembly elections by violent means. Foreign Minister Pik Botha told a public meeting at Uvongo on Natal's south coast that the plan involved infiltrating several groups of heavily armed terrorists. The terrorists, he said, have already left Zambia and are making their way to South Africa through Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique. Mr Botha said that the South African Government had sent an urgent telex message to Zambia asking that country to prevent those terrorists who have not yet left the country from doing so. Messages had also been sent to Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique requesting them not to allow the terrorists to use their territory in transit to South Africa.

[Begin Botha video recording in English] I told them that we have consistently extended the hand of friendship and cooperation to all our neighboring states, that our infrastructures, our railway lines, our ports, are available to them, to assist them because they suffer from economic retrogression, and because they have tremendous economic problems. We have not done a single thing to make matters more difficult for them, despite some of their occasional harsh and critical condemnatory comments. But in this message I made it clear to these governments that this government will not tolerate their territory being used by terrorists to come and kill our people and violate our borders. I urged them to prevent this. I urged them to stop these terrorists from moving through their countries, and I told them in this message — which must have reached them by now — that if these terrorists proceed and cross into our country and commit the evil plan that they have, then the South African security forces, the South African Government, will take whatever steps we deem necessary to retaliate and to protect our people and our borders. [end video recording]

Views 'Terrorist Offensive'

MB090731 Johannesburg Television Service in English 0420 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Telephone interview with Foreign Minister Pik Botha in Durban by David Hall-Green on the "Good Morning South Africa" program — live]

[Text] [Hall-Green] The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night that the government has learned of an ANC terrorist offensive which is timed to disrupt the elections through violence. Mr Botha said the ANC plan involved the infiltration of heavily armed terrorists from Zambia who are on their way to South Africa via Botswana, Zimbabwe, and Mozambique. Mr Botha is on the telephone now from Durban. Good morning, sir.

[Botha] Good morning.

[Hall-Green] You have urged the Zambian Government not to allow ANC terrorists to leave its borders, and you have also urged the Governments of Zimbabwe, Botswana, and Mozambique not to allow terrorists to cross their territories into South Africa. If they do not comply, can we expect more South African raids on those countries before the election?

[Botha] That will depend, of course, on the reaction of the governments concerned, and I think we should wait for that. This is a very serious matter, and they received my messages only yesterday. I think I now ought to wait for their reaction.

[Hall-Green] Will this threat — albeit a reasonably veiled threat — not lead to an international outcry and further sanctions against South Africa?

[Botha] That is a possibility that I cannot discount. Yes, it is possible. But then I would ask myself whether any similar action on our part, any action to resist this threat against us, would not inevitably have led to further sanctions. You see, sanctions would be harmful. Further sanctions certainly would be harmful to our economy, but not resisting, not reacting, to threats from across our border would be disastrous for South Africa. So, we must make a choice. Either we show them that we have the means and the will to destroy them and to take action (?against them), or we allow them to cross our borders and create the impression that this country (?has had it).

[Hall-Green] Sir, are you saying that the government will have virtually no alternative but to act in a certain way?

[Botha] (?Certainly), in the interests of our people and for the protection [words indistinct] security of [words indistinct].

[Hall-Green] There has lately been a massive Russian arms buildup in Angola, which is said to be aimed at wiping out UNITA. Does this have any connection with the ANC onslaught against South Africa?

[Botha] [passage indistinct]

[Hall-Green] I'm sorry, I can't hear you, sir. I think we have lost that link. Well, if you can still hear there, Mr Botha, thank you very much for coming on the program live from Durban. Thank you.

ANC Denies Infiltration

MB091359 Dakar PANA in English 1239 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Lusaka, 9 April (PAPA) — African National Congress of South Africa (ANC) Spokesman Tom Sebina has denied South Africa's allegation that ANC has dispatched freedom fighters to go and disrupt the forthcoming white elections there.

Sebina said [words indistinct] ANC has no armed freedom fighters in Zambia or anywhere in the region. Racists were using the ANC as an excuse for their sinister plans to attack Zambia and other countries.

South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha is reported to have said that heavily armed ANC units have left camps near Lusaka for South Africa through neighbouring countries and has since threatened retaliation against these countries.

He said ANC was aware that some people who are participating in campaigns of the upcoming white elections were using ANC and making false allegations and accusing it of criminal acts.

Sebina emphasised that the parties campaigning against ANC, whether left or right, should stop making such false allegations. He called on the white electorate to boycott the forthcoming elections, because if they participate and vote they will be participating in a sinful act, thus perpetuating injustice against the oppressed black people of South Africa.

Police Kill Two Suspected Terrorists in Shootout

MB081058 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1055 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Pretoria April 8 SAPA — Two suspected terrorists were shot dead by police in a Ventersdorp township in the western

Transvaal early today, after a police constable had been critically wounded in the head.

The two men were shot dead in fierce crossfire with police in Tsing Township at 2:30am today.

Police impounded a number of Makarov machine pistols, mini-limpet mines and handgrenades.

An extensive follow-up operation was underway, Col Steve van Rooyen said in Pretoria.

The shootout followed an apparent burglary in Ventersdorp at 2am, when Constable P. Boshoff pursued a Valiant car, with six occupants, from De Fleur womens outfitters to the township. He stopped the car, but the men fled on foot.

Constable Boshoff was later joined in the township by W/O G. Maritz, and they discovered stolen women's clothing in the car.

Later a Nissan light delivery van approached the Valiant but sped away when its occupants saw the police.

The two policemen gave chase, and had to take cover when they came under fire.

Since they could not reach the police vehicle to radio for reinforcements, W/O Maritz "rolled away" to summon help, police said.

When the police riot unit arrived at 2:30am they found Constable Boshoff with a critical headwound. He was taken to the J.G. Strijdom hospital. The police vehicle had been moved about 50m and a Makarov pistol was found inside.

Police said they received information from a local resident at 5am that the Valiant's occupants were in a certain township house.

The occupants of the house opened fire when they were ordered to vacate it. Police returned fire and used teargas. Once occupant, a black man, was killed and one man wounded. He died later.

Police found the bakkie [truck] and discovered a second Makarov pistol, limpet mines and plastic explosives inside. Upon removing the door panels they found 18 handgrenades, another five Makarovs and 25 mini-limpet mines of Soviet origin.

The Valiant's occupants were still being sought, police said.

Col van Rooyen said township residents' cooperation had been a "vital factor" in the police operation.

Transkei Prime Minister Claims 'Still in Control'

MB080932 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2158 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] Umtata Apr 7 SAPA — The prime minister of Transkei, Chief George Matanzima, said today he was still in control of the country.

Chief Matanzima was speaking to reporters after a meeting at the presidential office with the state president, Paramount Chief Tutor Ndamase, and the former state president, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima.

No statement was issued when the three men emerged from the meeting, but in answers to questions a cheerful Chief Matanzima replied: "I am still in control."

He added: "Go ask those who say I am not in control. When did they remove me from control?"

He brushed aside further questions.

Asked to comment on the meeting, Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima said he merely went to see the president, because he had been away from the city for a couple of days. When pressed for comment, he said their state affairs were always confidential and he could not comment. He would also not comment on the present military situation in the country, saying he had retired.

President Ndamase said in a telephone interview there was no finality on the subject of the meeting, which he could not disclose.

Earlier during the day, the minister of interior, Mr M. Lujabe, denied he signed deportation orders for the deported former Selous Scouts and said he was not present when they were expelled.

The chairman of the TDF's [Transkei Defense Force] action committee and head of the military intelligence services, Lt-Col Craig Duli, said he saw the deportation orders.

Mr Lujabe said the orders might have been issued by another cabinet minister nominated by the state president.

Denis Worrall Refers to Formation of New Party

MB090515 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2259 GMT 8 Apr 87

[Text] Somerset West, April 8, SAPA — The independent candidate in Helderberg, Dr Denis Worrall, referred directly for the first time tonight to the formation of a new political party after the election.

Addressing an enthusiastic audience of more than 1,000 people in the town hall here, he said there was a movement in South Africa waiting to be created which would draw together people of moderate views from all population groups.

"I believe that after May 6 one will see the emergency of that movement in the from of a recognisable and powerful political party," he said.

The existing political parties, including the National Party and the Progressive Federal Party had been created "in a white-only political tradition," he said.

They were unable to escape the legacy of that tradition.

Dr Worrall said the main reason he was standing [for] the Helderberg [seat] was because of his believe in the emergency of a new political party.

"I wish to contribute to the emergence of the South Africa of tomorrow.

"It is time for a new generation of leaders who can inspire trust and confidence ... and who enjoy the trust of important black leaders such as the chief minister of KwaZulu, Chief (Mangosuthu) Buthelezi."

Mr Worrall who was loudly and continuously applauded before and during his speech, said it was time to get the message across that whites were ready to face the problems of South African society.

"It is time to demonstrate to the world that peaceful answers are possible.

"It is also time to send a message of hope and reconciliation to blacks," he said.

He was confident of winning the election. "Yes I am going to Parliament — that's for sure," he said.

He was not contesting the Helderberg seat because of any person grudges against the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis.

Rather he was fighting against a senior minister in a government that, among other things, said it believed in reform but would not scrap the Group Areas Act; which said it believed in negotiation but had rejected the KwaNatal indaba [conference]; which blatantly abused radio and television; and which had hopelessly mismanaged the economy.

All the government's constitutional thinking was based on the assumption of white identity and interests, he said.

This was the same mistake that had been made by white Rhodesians who had defined rights in racial terms, thus defining themselves as the minority group.

Groups had to be recognised in constitutional negotiations but on the basis of language and culture and of voluntary association and not on the basis of race.

Asked during question time for his views on national service, he said it had to be recognised that South Africa faced threats from outside its borders.

The use of national servicemen in townships was quite obviously upsetting many people.

However, "many of the concerns which we have would fall away if we found political answers to our internal problems."

The country could then cut back on security costs.

He said he was horrified at the statement by the deputy minister of law and order, Mr Roelf Meyer, that the state of emergency could continue for another two to three years.

The government was mistaken if it thought blacks would be more amenable after such a period.

Questioned about the homelands policy, he said these territories were part of the political reality of South Africa. Any revised constitution affecting them would have to be put to a test of opinion in the homelands before being put into effect.

The independents believed that the future of the homelands would have to be taken into account in constitutional discussions.

Failure of Zimbabwe Constitution Examined

MB090522 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Station commentary]

[Text] In the quarter of a century and more of African independence, many splendid constitutions were drafted in London and Paris and Brussels and presented to the newly independent states in Africa. One after another those constitutions, designed in foreign capitals, have been torn up by African governments.

The latest constitutional legacy at risk in Africa is that of Zimbabwe. The constitution that was agreed on at Lancaster House in 1980 provided for the white community of the then Rhodesia to be given a bloc of 20 seats in Parliament. The Zimbabwean Government has now given notice that it intends to scrap the white seats later this year, as is provided for in the 1980 Constitution.

The reservation of the 20 seats was, in essence, a racially discriminatory measure of compromise. This, inevitably, led to friction and intolerance — as epitomized by the Zimbabwean Government's decision to ask Parliament to suspend the former prime minister, Mr Ian Smith, for a year.

Racial intolerance and, indeed, tribal tension, has been growing steadily in Zimbabwe in the past 7 years of independence. The lesson of the Zimbabwean experience is twofold: Firstly, it is that foreign constitutions do not work in Africa. Constitutions must be tailored for local conditions. Secondly, it is that group interests in a multicultural society cannot be guaranteed through artificial measures such as a minority group being given a bloc of seats in a house of parliament dominated by another group or groups. Political and constitutional institutions need to be structured on an egalitarian basis. The interests of individual groups should be accommodated within those institutions in a manner that is fair to them and to their partners with whom they share the constitutional framework. The bottom line must be that each group should be in a position to express itself on matters of primary importance to it without coercion from other groups — and that it must have the power to secure this right.

There is in South Africa today general agreement that group interests must be acknowledged, whether within the framework

of reform proposed by the governing party, or whether in a context providing for free association of groups as proposed by parties to the left of the political spectrum, or whether in a stricter application of the homelands concept, as envisaged by the parties on the right.

It is for the electorate that will be going to the polls in 4 weeks time to decide which model should be accepted as the foundation for group protection. Once that foundation has been constructed, and secured, the necessary overarching structures to accommodate matters of common concern to all groups can be negotiated and decided upon so that the total political dispensation of the future can be in the best interests of, and for the protection of, all South Africans.

Information Bureau Issues 8 Apr Unrest Report

MB091030 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1029 GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Pretoria, April 9, SAPA — Following is the Bureau [of] Information's daily unrest report:

"Unrest report

"Period 00h01 to 24h00 (8 April)

"A group of 305 black SA Transport Services employees who had gathered illegally were arrested yesterday under the emergency regulations at Phola (Ogies) in eastern Transvaal. No injuries were reported.

"A unidentified person fired at Mr Agripa Sebakulu while he was driving in his car in Chesterville (Durban) yesterday. His vehicle was slightly damaged. No injuries or arrests were reported.

"An explosion occured on the railway line between Phomalang and New Canada stations near Soweto yesterday. A black girl, Mathilda Zindi (14) sustained back and leg injuries when the explosion, presumed to have been caused by a limpet mine, sent pieces of rail and stones flying in all directions. The girl was admitted to the Baragwanath Hospital where her condition was described as not serious. Damage to the railway line was reported as being minimal. No arrests have yet been made and police investigations are continuing.

"Other reported unrest-related incidents comprised isolated stonings and a petrol bomb attack causing minimal damage. No injuries or arrests were reported."

Press Review on Current Events, Topics

MB090705 [Editorial Report]

CITIZEN on Swedish Aid to Southern Africa

The page 6 editorial in Johannesburg *The Citizen* in English on 8 April says Sweden seems to "have a bee in its bonnet" concerning South African matters. "Sweden helped to bring about independence in Zambia and Tanzania, both of which became one-party states." "Zimbabwe, a favorite of the Swedes, is also heading for one-party status. All of which suggests that the Swedes should stop mucking about in a sub-continent in which they have no real stake and in which they have had a deplorable record of involvement." "Furthermore, while Sweden strictly applies the arms embargo against South Africa (and has now imposed a complete trade ban) its biggest arms manufacturer has just been exposed as a smuggler of arms to Iran. If that's not hypocrisy, we wonder what is."

STAR on High SAA Fares

"Because of mounting political pressures, South African Airways'[SAA] competitive position has been damaged in several respects. Bans on overflying have forced it for years to detour round the bulge of Africa." "SAA interests cannot be advanced by trying to keep fares high. In a market where discounting is now an established part of competition for passenger traffic, penalties imposed on discounters can only depress demand for air travel."

Sparks on 'Controlled Squatting'

Allister Sparks writes in the "My View" column on the same page that "Botshabelo is a resettlement camp created by apartheid in the middle of nowhere. It has a population of half a million people — making it the second largest black township in South Africa after Soweto — who have no work and cannot leave." "Forty-three factories have been set up at Botshabelo, paying wages as low as R15 a week." Sparks notes that the government "subsidises 95 percent of the wage bill of any industrialist who goes to Botshabelo up to a maximum of R100 a month per worker employed. That means if an industrialist pays a worker R100 a month, he has to pay only R5 of it himself — or R1,25 a week." "There are many Botshabelos in the making under the new policy of 'orderly urbanisation' — which means pegging the growth of existing urban townships and having 'controlled squatting' take place on pre-selected sites an antiseptic distance from the white cities."

BUSINESS DAY on Strikes

A page 8 editorial in Johannesburg *Business Day* in English on 8 April comments on the strike by post office workers and railway employees saying "government spokesmen can bluster away that 'strategic' industries are different; it will not spare them. Indeed, so long as political aspirations of the masses remain unsatisfied, the strategic industries will be more likely to become targets of industrial action by politicised unions — not in spite of their importance to the economy but because of it. The more the government cries 'strategic necessity', the more it invites industrial action that goes beyond the normal limits of the labour market." "Between the hammer and the anvil there must be compromise. Whatever the merits of the strike, SATS [South African Transport Services] management will be wise to see it as the first expression of worker grievances, and establish machinery that will enable both sides to meet and talk."

Political Power, Economic Growth Unparallel

Simon Barber writes on the same page that "it is broadly, if not universally assumed that the answer to SA's problems lies in the correct apportionment of political power and, ergo, that when the magic formula is ultimately found and agreed on, there will be happiness and prosperity and peace." "To challenge this view is

perilous, especially in the South African context, where it must inevitably be seen as a defence of the continued disenfranchisement of the majority." But, "the theory breaks down when it alleges that the greater a group's political power within a society, the better off its members will be. In case after case, this is palpably untrue. Indeed, the only beneficiaries of a group's enhanced power tend often to be the group's leaders." "In America, the emergence of a powerful black political elite championing their formerly disenfranchised constituents' cause in Congress and local government has not been matched by parallel economic and social gains in the black community as a whole."

SOWETAN on Rent Boycott

"Soweto town clerk, Mr Nico Malan, has shown a rare spirit of understanding and responsibility in his latest reaction to the rent boycott issue which has been so nettlesome to many other officials," says the page 4 editorial in Johannesburg *Sowetan* in English on 8 April. "Township people do not wish to play around with the rented houses they occupy as there is such a long waiting list for homes in all townships. As long as relief is given to pensioners, the sick and the unemployed the climate for negotiation will have been created. It is up to residents and the authorities to face the rest."

Namibian Black Trade Union Movement Increasing

Joshua Raboroko writes in the "Focus" column on the same page that the "black trade union movement in Namibia is growing by leaps and bounds." The Mineworkers Union of Namibia (MUN) was formed on 23 November 1986 and "has a membership of 6,700 of the estimated 10,000 mineworkers in the country." "Another trade union which has been successful since its inception last September is the 6,500 strong Namibia Food and Allied Workers Union (NAFWU)." "While the trade union movement is growing some unions from South Africa are attempting to operate there too. In terms of legislation South African unions may not organise and have members in Namibia."

BURGER on PFP Stance on SACP/ANC

"Protestations by PFP [Progressive Federal Party] spokesmen against NP suggestions their party is 'soft' on the ANC and the SACP sound hollow when one listens to people who know the party from the inside," says a page 16 editorial in Cape Town *Die Burger* in Afrikaans on 3 April. The paper points out that when former PFP MP Horace van Rensburg resigned from the party one of the reasons he submitted was the "concern among supporters over the PFP's 'ambiguous attitude toward the SACP/ANC [South African Communist Party/African National Congress] alliance.'" When a politician with the sort of experience Van Rensburg has with the PFP's inner workings makes such claims, "it is understandable why the PFP is concerned about its image on security and defense."

BEELD on Australian Invitation to Tambo

A page 14 editorial in Johannesburg *Beeld* in Afrikaans on 8 April says: "Australians who are angered by the demonstrations against Oliver Tambo, leader of the ANC, know only one reaction: South Africa is behind it. It is an easy way of avoiding a problem." "One is grateful for the criticism of others, but there are also those like former Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser who not only receives Tambo as a guest in his vacation home, but also places the blame for all South Africa's problems on the government. How incredibly naive." "Malicious foreigners with no interest in the facts have no right to interfere in South African issues."

ZAMBIA

Strikes Spread to Post, Telecommunications Service

MB071226 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 7 Apr 87

[Text] A spate of strikes which have hit Zambia during the past month has now spread to the post and telecommunication services in Lusaka, where about 3,000 workers have gone on strike. The strike is reported to have brought work to a standstill at the capital's main post office, causing severe inconvenience to the country's business sector.

The workers said they had gone on strike because the management did not adhere to an agreement reached last year to provide them with transport to and from work. Talks are said to be under way to prevent the strike from spreading to other towns.